New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1817. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] RIOT.

[illegible] the New Police.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF MULLER'S FAMILY.

The Coroner's Inquest Continued.

The Policemen of Eight Wards Paid Up.

WHERE THE NEXT DANGER IS.

SECRET POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Democrats Organizing their "Bleeding Kansas" Committees.

A $20,000 Tax and Nothing to Show for it.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Body of John Muller.

Before Coroner Perry.

JULY 15.—The proceedings of the inquest were resumed Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock, at the German Theatre in Fourth-street. About 15 persons were present. Ex-Coroner WILHELM assisted Coroner PERRY in the investigation, as he did on the previous day.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB NICHOLAS.

Jacob Nicholas was the first witness sworn: Resides at No. 131 Third-street; was present at the scene of the riot on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the boarding-house No. 146 Third-street; went there about half-past seven o'clock, and had gone only a few steps when a man, whose name is Christian Wahler, came out of the house and struck him [illegible] with his two fists, and then, a second [illegible] on the head with a slung-shot; witness fell [illegible] called for an officer; saw an officer on the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; does not know the officer's name; was bleeding profusely in the face; the officer came up, and witness went away to the [illegible] of No. 136 Third-street, and saw nothing further; did not know why the man came out and struck him; did not say a word to him; he was a German peddler; had had no quarrel with him; did not see the officer arrest him; did not know whether the officer arrested him; witness went away as soon as he could, as his face was covered with blood, and he was more anxious about his wound than having the man arrested; there was no fight previously; this was the beginning of the affray.

TESTIMONY OF GERHARDUS RICHTER.

Gerhardus Richter, living at No. 126 East Forty-first-street, was next sworn:—Was on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street at seven o'clock on Sunday evening; saw from fifty to eighty people collected there; [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF DR. T. C. FINNELL.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, said that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of John Muller, at his residence, No. 20 Avenue A, on Monday, July 13, 1857; was assisted by Dr. Mylod and several other German physicians; deceased was a large, muscular man, with a well-developed body; found a gun-shot wound over the left clavicle, or collar bone, two inches from the sterno-clavicular articulation; the ball in its course fractured the bone into small splinters, several pieces of which were carried into the deep-seated muscles of the neck; the [illegible] vein was lacerated, and a large amount of extravasated blood was found in the surrounding tissues; the direction of the wound, as indicated by the extravasated blood, was from before backward and then slightly upward along the anterior portion of the neck; he examined the head carefully, but found no evidences of fracture in any part; the right temporal region was swollen, and blackened, as if the part had been injured by a blow; witness was of the opinion that his death was caused by the gun-shot wound, and not the result of injuries to the head.

The above evidence was submitted in writing.

To a question by a Juryman, witness replied that he thought the shot had been fired in a horizontal position, the person firing standing on a level with the person shot; thought the ball was fired from a revolver, judging from its size, &c.

TESTIMONY OF DR. E. BOUSLER.

Dr. E. Bousler, residing at the corner of Canal and [illegible] streets, was next examined through an interpreter: He took part in the second post-mortem examination of Muller, on Tuesday, with four more physicians; a lead ball was found in the neck between the trachea and the oesophagus; the course of the ball was in an upward direction from where it entered; the point where it stopped was about one inch higher than where it entered; in other respects witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. Finnell, as to his examination.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH BISHOP.

Joseph Bishop was next examined, through an interpreter: resides at No. 26 Avenue A; last Sunday evening he was standing before his door, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and saw several people running along the street; he went up to see what the matter was; on reaching the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, he saw a man named Nicholas, who had the marks of a blow about his eye; while standing with Nicholas he saw two officers coming along Third-street, one of whom was named Cook, and the other one he did not know; when they came up, the small officer, whose name he did not know, sprang into the crowd; he caught hold of an old man and tried to push him back, but the old man could not go back on account of the crowd; the officer then drew his club, and the other officer did the same; a young man standing by the old man was immediately struck a heavy blow over the face by officer Cook; after getting the blow, the young man [illegible] and got into the cars, the officer ran after him without his cap on; the other officer then went across the street and gave the alarm rap with his club; all was quiet again until several officers came up by way of Fourth-street; a large crowd was then standing on the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; among them were several boys hallooing; when the police force reached the corner their commanding officer ordered them to halt; when the officers saw there were a great many people standing around they took their clubs and went right amongst them; the crowd was dispersed in every direction by the officers, not as men but as brutes; witness at the same time saw one of the officers standing on the corner and firing his revolver; he shot towards Mr. Schappert's house, pointing towards the roof; did not see any persons on the roof; there were a few persons looking out of the windows; on the opposite side of the street some persons were standing on the roof of a house, and one of the officers running over, ordered them to go down, or he would shoot them down; one of them replied, using an improper expression; the officers then went down Avenue A to Third-street, on both sides, and witness heard three shots fired again; soon after they returned and made an attack on the house near Fifth-street; the attack was so sudden that witness hardly had time to retire inside; the crowd then dispersed in all directions, and witness saw a man, while in the act of stepping over the sidewalk, knocked down by two officers; several persons came to his assistance, and his wife or other woman with him ran away; the officers arrested several men who were trying to render aid to the man who was knocked down; witness spoke to some of the citizens present as to what ought to be done, and at that time heard three or four more shots fired; heard about twenty in all when the officers returned from Third-street [illegible] witness saw one of the officers, whom he knew, rushing against the crowd like a tiger, not like a man; his name was Bunham; his club was flying to the right and left; did not see whether he struck anybody or not; while witness stood there a man came up and said that some person was shot, giving the name and residence of the wounded man; witness then proceeded to the place and found that a physician had been sent for, who soon arrived and took out his lancet to examine the wound; the physician said he couldn't do much then, as the ball was too deep; after he had examined the wound, the wounded man wanted him to cut the ball out, as it gave him great pain; after this witness went home; Officer Bunham, who was flourishing his club in the crowd, was a German; witness did not see any shots fired by citizens.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES DIETZ.

Charles Dietz, residing at No. 556 Pearl-street, was the next witness: he was present on Sunday last about a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening, at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; saw a large crowd there and went over to see what was the matter; inquired what the matter was, and was told that a man had been struck with a club in the hands of an officer; in a few minutes eight or ten officers came down Fourth-street, and when near the corner of Avenue A, the commanding officer ordered them to halt; when they arrived some of the crowd were shouting and whistling; the officers then commenced to use their clubs; witness and a good many others ran off in the direction of the corner of Third-street, and on looking around, saw several shots fired among the crowd and towards the roofs of houses; saw an officer strike a woman on the shoulder or arm; witness then went into a cigar store, and on coming out saw several officers coming up Avenue A, using their clubs and revolvers; witness ran away again, and had not gone more than twenty steps when he received a shot in his right arm; he then went to a crowd of several persons and told them he was shot, and showed the hole in his coat; while standing there an officer came up and arrested him; the officer was told by the bystanders that witness was only a spectator and had nothing to do with the disturbance, when the officer let him go; went to Mr. Otto's house in Avenue B and sent for a doctor, who extracted a ball from his arm; the ball entered the arm near the shoulder, from the rear, and passed in an upward direction; heard there were stones thrown by boys, but not till after the firing; did not see any thrown. (The ball was shown to the Jury, and appeared to be a small bullet, or large buck-shot; it might have been fired from a revolver.) Witness saw no pistols in the hands of the people; he was on the east side of the street when shot; Muller, he understood, was on the opposite side when the ball struck him.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN STOUTMEYER.

John Stoutmeyer, residing at No. 552 Fourth-street, sworn—(Witness answered by interpreter.)—Was present on Sunday evening at the scene of the riot about seven o'clock; saw two men talking together at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; while they were talking an officer came up and ordered them to clear out; one of the men asked why he should go away, as he was only talking to his friend, and had a right to do so; witness went there to see what the matter was, and after him a few more, and a few more, and soon a little crowd was there; the officer then went down Third-street, after he saw he couldn't do anything; he afterwards came back with another officer, who rushed in among the crowd and commenced striking with his club; he hit an old man, who ran into the door of the nearest house; the officer then gave an alarm rap and ran up Fourth-street, a few boys running after him, hallooing; soon after saw a number of policemen coming down Fourth-street; witness then went to the southeast corner, and learned from the crowd that Captain Hartt was in command of the officers; afterwards he saw the officers rushing into the crowd, striking right and left, and heard several shots fired in the direction of one of the houses near by; subsequently saw a little boy, about 10 years of age, named John Brown, lying on the ground, and was told that an officer had knocked the boy down from a fence; the officer's name was said to be Brusham; witness went down Third-street, below Avenue A, and heard several more shots fired, by whom he did not know; afterwards he went down Avenue A and Fourth-street, and then went home; heard that Mr. Muller was shot; witness saw a man standing behind another man with a revolver in his hand, taking aim and firing at some person; after one of the shots, witness saw a man fall, but could not say whether or not it was John Muller; the man who was shot was in Avenue A, between Third and Fourth streets, near Third, and on the west side; the man who fell was about 15 paces from the man who was shooting; the man using the revolver had on a white hat and a dark coat.

Coroner PERRY stated to the jury that he had received a communication from District-Attorney HALL, requesting him to adjourn the inquest to the room of the Court of Sessions, in the Park, and that after a consultation with Ex-Coroner WILHELM, he had resolved so to do. He would, therefore, adjourn the further investigation till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to the Court of Sessions room.

As a few more German witnesses were to be heard, the Coroner concluded to sit at the original place, perhaps, on Friday, for the convenience of the witnesses who live in that vicinity, and are laboring men.

WHO MULLER, THE "METROPOLITAN VICTIM," WAS.

JOHN MULLER, the victim of the late riot in the Seventeenth Ward, arrived in this country from Germany three years ago the first of January last. Being a blacksmith by trade, he obtained employment at the blacksmith shop of Mr. PARKHURST. He remained here some fifteen months, when he commenced work in the establishment of Mr. SULLIVAN, in Grand-street, near Elizabeth-street, at which latter place he was employed at the time of his death. He is represented as being steady and industrious in his habits. In the latter part of August, 1856, he was married to MARGARETTA WELLENDER. Since his marriage he has been residing at No. 20 Avenue A, the house in which he died. His wife is now five months advanced in pregnancy. A rumor prevailed that she had a miscarriage after her return from the funeral on Tuesday, but the statement is incorrect. This rumor, in fact, was very prevalent throughout the Seventeenth Ward, and a great deal of indignation and excitement among the German population was the result.

The deceased died leaving no provision whatever for his wife. His brother-in-law informs us that MULLER, at the time of his death, was receiving but seventy-five cents a day for his work. The most he has ever received has been a dollar a day, but rather than be thrown out of work entirely during the dull season, he agreed with his employer to work the year round at six shillings a day.

MULLER has a brother living in this City. His parents still reside in Germany.

AID FOR MULLER'S WIFE.

At the meeting held, Tuesday evening, at EUSTACHI'S Volk's Theatre, in Fourth-street, it will be remembered that a Committee was moved to solicit contributions and aid for the wife of MULLER. This Committee as named subsequently to the meeting, comprised Messrs. F. C. Seckmillhemer, Valentine Lutz, Winthrop Chandler and Councilman Schappert. The Committee since their appointment have been very active in soliciting contributions for the benefit of the deceased's wife. At 9 P. M., yesterday, they had collected altogether $79 50. They think that they will be able to collect between two and three hundred dollars without much difficulty.

Arrangements have been made for a benefit for the widow at EUSTACHI'S Volk's Theatre on next Wednesday night. There is no doubt that the theatre will be filled to its utmost capacity, and a fund of several hundred dollars realized. An entertainment will also be held at the National Garden, No. 34 Bowery, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the relief of Mrs. MULLER.

Parties active in carrying out the last affair are confident of raising about a thousand dollars.

HANGING BY THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

It is currently rumored throughout the Seventeenth Ward that if the verdict in the inquest now pending before Coroner PERRY is not satisfactory to the German population, the latter will turn out en masse in hostility to the Police and City authorities, in case of such result. A grand rebellion of the Germans, it is said, is positively agreed upon, and that they will erect barricades at the entrance of all the streets leading to the German district. An intelligent German, but highly indignant at what he pronounced the late gross outrage upon the German citizens of the Ward, assured our reporter that peace or direct conflict depended upon just the turn that matters might take on the present inquest. If there should be trouble he said it would be of serious and bloody character. Every German, he declared, would arm himself with a sense, (a weapon formed somewhat like a sickle, which the Germans have used with such effect in their bloody contests in Germany,) and neither the clubs of policemen could make them lay down their weapons only as dead men. Meanwhile they would wait patiently the verdict of the Jury.

CAPT. HARTT IN HIS OWN WARD.

Capt. HARTT has not been to his own house, No. 134 Second-street, since Monday last, when, after returning from his dinner, he was intercepted by a mob and threats against his life were boldly uttered. He says that he shall not visit it, indeed, until the verdict is rendered in the inquest upon MULLER. None who know the Captain will suspect that it is from any personal apprehensions that he stays away. It is for the police to abstain from doing anything calculated further to excite the feelings and animosities of the German residents of the Ward. The Captain's house is within a stone's throw of the house where MULLER lived. His presence in the vicinity would draw up from Avenue A a crowd of idlers who might incite each other to violence. The Captain denies very emphatically the statement so industriously circulated that he had advised the detention of the military, and that they should parade through Second-street in order to allow him to visit his house in safety.

We talked with many persons in the Ward yesterday, concerning the origin of the riot and the killing of MULLER. One man said he heard Captain HARTT distinctly charge his men not to use their pistols but their clubs only. The policemen assert the same thing. The Germans, now that matters are cooling down, confess that the Captain always was a man whom they greatly respected, and they have no reason now to believe that he did anything that should excite their indignation—but he was the head of the party which, under somebody's orders, grievously trampled on their rights. They say that their people had got the impression that if the Metropolitans were established as the Police of the City, their lager places would be shut up not on Sunday only, but unless licensed, on all days. They give Captain HARTT credit for all courage and for prudence too—but as the leader of a party who were seeking to overthrow their institutions, they were down on him.

THE GERMAN SENTIMENT.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of yesterday, says: "The widow of JOHN MULLER, who was killed in the riot, was five months advanced in pregnancy; the excitement and grief consequent upon the violent and sudden death of her husband caused her to miscarry, and she is now in a critical state. The Germans, as is their custom, will provide for her. At the meeting on Tuesday evening contributions were made at the door."

A fund is also being raised to secure the ablest counsel that can be procured to prosecute the investigation into the cause of MULLER's death, and to secure the punishment of the guilty parties. The error in this statement we have corrected above.

The German citizens of the Seventeenth Ward have organized a temporary police to protect the peace, says the *Staats*, and during the continuance of the inquest Coroner PERRY has requested that the Metropolitans should not appear on the ground; the citizens agreeing that there shall be no further disturbance, if the request is complied with.

The Germans in the Seventeenth Ward are of the opinion, we quote the same authority, that they have been, and are still acting upon the defensive merely, against the illegal outrages of the police. They allege that on one occasion the wife of one of the citizens came out of the door to persuade her husband to go into the house, and that she was knocked down by the baton of a policeman; they have, therefore, been fighting in defence of their wives and children.

The course pursued by Coroner PERRY they regard as impartial, and is a guarantee that no party or personal interests will interfere with his investigations. The inquest was, they think, progressing well, and ought not, however, to have been removed to the Court of Sessions, as that course is regarded as a reflection upon the Ward. There will be no more rioting, however, the citizens have undertaken to perpetuate the quiet which has been already restored.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD "PEOPLES."

The paragraph which inadvertently crept into our report of yesterday, derogatory to the character of the Germans residing in Avenue A, is pronounced wholly untrue by the Germans. The rag pickers, whose lowly, but honest occupation, is made the occasion of a fling in that paragraph, do not reside in the Seventeenth Ward; there is filth enough, of course, for where in the City is it clean? a few tenant houses, and an occasional lager-bier saloon, but there is not a *disreputable house in the Ward, nor in the whole district*, so far as is known; in a word, the citizens there are respectable and law-abiding, and it is the furthest possible from their wish or intention to violate the laws of the land, knowing that their own protection from outrage depends upon reverence for the laws.

The Seventeenth Ward has been slandered a good deal, indeed, simply because it is not known. We have perambulated it daily, almost, for years together, and in this same German quarter have very seldom seen any disorderly behavior. On Sundays Avenue A swarms with men happy in their pipes, with women and fat babies—all talking cheerily; and the noise of so many "peoples" on the sidewalk rather takes down a Yankee of Puritan instincts. But it is not a riotous, rowdy, or low quarter. To walk there on any warm holiday is like a Summer travel in a German city, and the sound of an Englishman's tongue makes one look up, marveling when the stranger arrived. This quarter stretches hard up toward the Second-avenue, in the longitude of Houston, First, Third, and Fourth streets, but Second-street pushes down two blocks of houses that rent for $700 and $800, and are occupied mostly by a single family each. It is on the block between First-avenue and Avenue A that the Captain of this Precinct lives; hence it will be seen that he is on three sides surrounded by Germans.

The meeting on Tuesday evening, Seventeenth-Warders say, was a dangerous experiment, but resulted favorably for law and order. All the speeches were law-abiding, and, with one exception, were calculated to quiet the people and stop the excitement, and the exception was called to order by the Chairman.

THOSE MYSTERIOUS PAPERS.

Some excitement has been sought to be created relative to sundry bits of paper found in the Ninth and Seventeenth Wards. The papers were of a circular form, an inch and a quarter in diameter, with an oblong hole in the centre. The *Herald* gave a beautiful wood-engraving of one yesterday, suggesting to the eye of the reader a representation of the mouth of a black jug broken off just above the handle. It has been stated that they were secret signals scattered about the Wards named, for the purpose of convening a meeting of Germans in opposition to the Metropolitan Police. Our reporter made assiduous inquiry as to the number and meaning of these papers. Respecting the numbers, as far as he could ascertain, there may have been fifty bits of paper, such as described, picked up in the streets. As to their meaning, every German consulted on the subject pronounced very emphatically that they meant *nothing*—they were not intended as a sent call for any German demonstration. The place where they were found thickest was just beneath the window of a toy-store, whose keeper confessed that they had been thrown out of his window because having been wet, they were unfit for the use they were generally put to.

PAVING-STONES LAID UP AS AMMUNITION.

Forty new policemen will be sworn in this morning, principally for service in the First and Second Wards. In the First Ward, which is principally occupied by German and Irish emigrant boarding-houses and lager-bier shops, it is rumored that preparations have been made to resist the authority of the new Police, and a renewal of the riotous proceedings in other Wards is expected. Information has been communicated to the Commissioners that cart-loads of paving-stones have been carried into Greenwich-street, and stowed away in the houses for use upon the heads of the Police, when the time arrives. The houses are marked, and will be closely watched, as well as their occupants.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Commissioners made no appointments yesterday. They administered the oath of office to a few men who had been previously appointed, but were not present when their names were called. Examinations of candidates for the Twentieth Ward were taken up. To-day they appoint the remainder of the Second Ward force. The Commissioners are daily overrun with applications for position, and are button-holed at every turn by persons anxious to get their friends appointed. But this is scarcely to be wondered at. The pay of a patrolman is $600 a year; when he is sick he is supplied with medical attendance gratis, and his pay is not stopped. The majority of the applicants are sturdy mechanics—good, intelligent men, who believe the berth of a policeman to be far preferable to that which they now occupy. The Commissioners have had abundant opportunity to select good men from the crowds who have petitioned them, and hitherto their choice has been marked by a sound judgment, and the appointments give general satisfaction.

At the business meeting of the Commissioners this morning the bill for the funeral expenses of THOMAS SPARKS, killed in the service of the Department, was ordered to be paid.

THE DEPUTY.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER did not attend much to business yesterday. He came into his office in the morning, but shortly after requested Sergeant WEED, of the Second Precinct, to perform his duties for him, and then retired. He looked in again in the afternoon, but did not stay long. It was whispered that he was displeased with the rebuke administered to him by Gen. NYE on Tuesday, for alleged incivility to Capt. TURNBULL. The Captains generally complain of the Deputy for a certain supercilious style that they discover in him.

SEGUINE'S POINT.

Capt. WALLING, from Seguine's Point, was up at the office yesterday. He reported everything quiet, but says they do not flag in their watchfulness for the incendiaries. Since the attack on the buildings last Saturday the Commissioners have deemed it advisable to send a reinforcement to the Point. Yesterday they sent 10 special policemen down with the Captain. Most of them have already smelt powder, having served in the regiment of New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War.

SURRENDER OF THE STATION HOUSES.

At noon Superintendent TALLMADGE received the following communication from Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Common Council:

Resolved—That the Station Houses and all Police apparatus connected therewith, belonging to the City and County of New-York, be and is hereby assigned to the care and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, and for no other use until otherwise ordered, and during the pleasure and will of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, June 17, 1857.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, July 14, 1857.
Approved by the Mayor, July 15, 1857.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The announcement of the drift of the communication was received with much satisfaction by all. Citizens offered their congratulations to the officers at the prospect of a speedy organization of the Department, and a freedom from the disadvantages and embarrassments under which they had hitherto labored. The officers expressed themselves that, with the facilities for effective operation now given them, they would soon reduce to order the chaotic minutiae of the Department. The Common Council has not transferred the Chief's Office to the Commissioners, but this they care little about. It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to centre the telegraphic lines from the several Station-houses at the White-street office.

Immediately, on the reception of the communication from the Clerk of the Common Council, Superintendent TALLMADGE issued the following order to the officers in command at the several Precincts:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. WHITE-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

In accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th instant, you will take possession of the Station-house within your precinct, and after examination, report to me the condition of the same, and what is necessary to render them appropriate and fitting for your occupancy.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.

FIRST WARD.

Captain MURRAY, who held the keys of the First Ward Station-house, did not deliver them on the first requisition from a Metropolitan officer. A second one essayed to get them with no better success, the late Captain replying to both messengers that he did not know them personally, and when they exhibited their order with the Deputy Superintendent's signature attached, he pleaded non-familiarity with that official's autograph. A third attempt was made about 8½ o'clock by officer CROFT, one of the bolters to the Metropolitan from the late Municipal force. He carried in his pocket the following note:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS, No. 88 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

CAPT. M. MURRAY—*Sir:* You will please deliver the keys of the First Ward Station-house, now in your possession, to officer CROFT.

Yours Truly, F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

This order Capt. MURRAY, as he knew officer CROFT could not consistently refuse to comply with, so he opened the Station-house and let its rightful occupants take possession. Everything was found in first-rate trim, and the new men think they can make themselves quite comfortable in their quarters.

SECOND WARD.

Sergeant WEED called with his credentials on Capt. LEONARD at 5 o'clock. The Captain received him cordially and promptly passed over the keys. Sergeant WEED found everything surprisingly clean and neat. The station-house, although it had not been occupied for over a week, had been carefully swept every day. The buttons, stars, caps, fire hats, medicine chest, and telegraph apparatus were all formally passed over, amid reciprocal expressions of good feeling.

THIRD WARD.

Captain HOPKINS received the usual order to take possession, and received the keys from the person in charge. The place, however, will require considerable cleaning, and will be ready for occupancy on Friday. They now occupy No. 148 Chamber-street. The expense of fitting it up not exactly known, but one item—introducing the Croton water—was about $800. New cells were also fitted up, and other carpenters' work cost about $800. Fifty men on duty, including eight men at Castle Garden, and five on Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

The key was secured to the acting Sergeant last evening. It will be occupied to-day. Like the rest, it will have to be cleaned.

FIFTH WARD.

Sergeant HUTCHINGS sent to Alderman HOFFMIRE the order from the General Superintendent for the key which he promised to procure and send at 9 o'clock this morning, as the place will have to be cleaned, and will be occupied the latter part of the week. The house now occupied, at No. 86 Franklin-street, was fitted up at an expense of about $800. It was hired like the rest, by the month, with the privilege of renewal. Fifty-seven men in the force, including officers and doormen.

SIXTH WARD.

The Station-house of this Precinct has been in the occupancy of the Metropolitan Police since Monday afternoon, and is in command of Sergeant HICKS. It was one of the newest and best arranged Station-houses in the City. It is situated in Franklin, between Leonard and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

Captain LETTS, late of the Police of this Ward, handed over the keys of the Station house to Sergeant CAMERON, who took possession last evening at 6½ o'clock. The present force of this Ward consists of thirty men and the Sergeant. The Metropolitan Police have hitherto been staying in sorry quarters in Cherry-street, where rooms formerly occupied by a Masonic Lodge had been partially fitted up for their use. The old Station-house was found in some disorder, and needed a good deal of cleaning when its new occupants moved in, but they went to work with a will and soon had it in admirable condition.

EIGHTH WARD.

Captain CHARLES TURNBULL took possession of the old quarters, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, at 7½ P. M. last evening. Only temporary possession is at present taken, as far as the men are concerned—the house, cells, &c., requiring a thorough cleansing; they will, however, return en masse on Saturday. The force at present numbers 4 acting sergeants, 4 roundsmen, 2 doormen and 40 patrolmen. Roundsman QUINN and 4 men were sent round to effect possession, the remainder being still located at No. 185 Spring-street. Prisoners will, however, be sent to the regular Station, there being no arrangements sufficient at the other quarters. Nothing of any note transpired in the Ward yesterday, and the District last night was in its wonted quiet. The telegraph apparatus is in good order, but connection is cut off.

NINTH WARD.

The force of this precinct, numbering 3 sergeants, 2 roundsmen, and 45 patrolmen, under the command of Sergeant SHERRING, are still in their new quarters over Jefferson Market. Sergeant SHERRING took possession of the old Station-House, No. 94 Charles-street, at 1½ P. M. yesterday, and, as some alterations and considerable cleaning will have to be thereto effected, the Metropolitan force will probably not remove there until next week. At 10 P. M. last night, Sergeant SHERRING returned, with the keys of the old Station-house, reporting that the establishment was in a very dirty state, but that the furniture was in good order. The telegraphic apparatus is in working condition. The house will be cleaned, repaired and painted previous to being occupied.

TENTH WARD.

The force of this Ward did not remove yesterday. Their present quarter are in Ludlow-street, near Grand, where a dwelling house, leased for one year at a rent of $1,000, has been fitted up at an expense of $900. Sergeant DAVIS is in command, with a force of 45 men. The old Station-house will require considerable cleaning and some repairs, and it will likely be a week before the Metropolitans occupy it. It is said that a number of law books and articles of furniture being part of the Police property in this Ward, have mysteriously disappeared from the Station-house within a short time. Mr. FLAGG, as custodian, had better see to it.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Orders have been received to remove to the old quarters, but as they require to be cleaned and renovated before being occupied, the change will not be made for a day or two.

TWELFTH WARD.

The order for surrender will probably reach this distant Ward in a few days—if the traveling is tolerable.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Station-house of this Ward requires cleaning, if not fumigation, and it will probably be some days before it is ready for the reception of its new tenants. Sergeant STEERS would have taken possession yesterday, but Lieut. SHEACK, of the old force, who had the keys, refused to give them up unless he required a direct order from the Mayor. The present force of this Ward consists of a Sergeant and 49 men, who are located in Onderdonk Hall, No. 462 Grand-street, which has been partially adapted for police purposes. They are anxious to get into their new quarters as soon as possible.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Possession has not yet been taken of the old Station-house in Spring-street, between Marion and Mulberry, and the force of the Ward still remains in the basement of No. 400 Broome-street. These quarters are very uncomfortable, the men having to sit about a small room and wait their turns for duty in a most uncomfortable manner. Acting-Sergeants WARD and WILLIAMS went round to the old Station at 4½ P. M. yesterday, and found Captain KISSNER in possession. The Captain received his visitors in a friendly manner, but stated that he had, as yet, received no orders as to his surrendering the establishment to the new Commissioners, but that he would go down the following morning and obtain the necessary orders. The two Sergeants examined the house all through, and found it in very good order. The force will be able to enter to-morrow, as the building was thoroughly cleansed only last Spring, and nothing now remains to be done, beyond sweeping the floors. The Telegraph apparatus appears to be in excellent order. The force in this Precinct now numbers two Sergeants, four Roundsmen, two Doormen, and 52 Patrolmen, all of whom are new appointments. The Ward has been extremely quiet all day. On Tuesday morning a blank return was sent in to the Commissioners.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The old quarters were taken possession of by the Metropolitan force at 7:30 P. M. last night. Everything was found in about the same condition as when the old folks moved out of it, under the leadership of Capt. DILKS—that is to say, in a state requiring thorough cleansing, repairing, and painting. The telegraphic apparatus is in working order, but the connection is cut off.

The force at this Precinct at present numbers 3 sergeants, 4 roundsmen, 58 [illegible] and [illegible] doormen. Only 4 of the above are newly appointed. The Fifteenth Ward Police may be considered the most efficient of any Ward in the City, there having been fewer defections amongst them of any district.

On arriving at the old quarters Capt. DILKS addressed the men, exhorting them to be more than ever vigilant in the performance of their duties, and stated that he should make it his aim to enforce the rules and regulations of the Department to the utmost extent. This address was received with three cheers by all the men present. Quite a crowd of citizens paid visits to the Station, congratulating the Captain and his men on their return, and promising any assistance in their power. The Ward has been quiet all day.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

No orders had been received to remove, and the Metropolitans were quietly in possession of their old quarters.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Not removed, on account of the late hour at which the order was received.

Paying the Old and New Police.

Mr. FLAGG has been himself the instrument of gladness to the hearts of a large number of Mayor WOOD's late deluded followers. The chink of money has a pleasant cadence to the ear at all times, but it rivals the strains of the fabled syrens to a man whose locker is empty, and whose children are crying for bread and potatoes. $25,000 was drawn from the City Treasury yesterday, and with it the claims of the old municipal force in the first eight Wards were satisfied. The others will probably be paid on Friday or Saturday.

In order to settle this account accurately, the Comptroller went back to the police records of the month of April, anterior to the operation of the new law. There he found who were *bona fide* policemen at that time, and then taking a leap to the 23d of May, the date of the last payment, he progressed forward through the month of June, and ascertained from the Metropolitan Commissioners who, of the old force, were removed, and when; thus, a large number were decapitated on the 22d of June, and at other times during the remainder of the month. Now, after computing the amount of pay due each late incumbent up to the day he was theoretically removed, Mr. FLAGG goes back to May 1, and reckons up the amount accruing on account of the increased $100 per annum, and adds this to the principal sum, and this brings up the figure to nearly the amount that would have been due them under the old rate on the 3d day of July, when the force was disbanded by the Mayor.

But the police *de facto*—Mr. FLAGG drew a warrant for $100,000 on Tuesday, for the payment of the Municipal force, and sent it to Mayor WOOD, requesting his signature. His Honor responded yesterday as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I return herewith a warrant drawn by you upon the City Treasury for one hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, without my signature. It is not drawn according to law; we have no power to place any sum to the credit of that officer.

The twenty-seventh section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, provided in substance that "the sums of money collected for the purposes of police during the years 1856 and 1857, and not expended, shall be paid to the State Treasury as a part of the police fund, and be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police."

By this section, therefore, before any money can be drawn from the City Treasury for the payment of the police provided for by the Metropolitan Police law, it must be collected for that purpose, and then paid into the State Treasury to the State Comptroller, who is the only person authorized to place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police. It would be sufficient for me to decline the signing of any warrant for this purpose, on the ground that no money has been collected this year for police purposes, and that the City is borrowing at 7 per cent. interest in anticipation of the collection, no portion of which can be made before the middle of September; but I am not disposed to consider this objection insurmountable. This warrant purports, on its face, to pass one hundred thousand dollars to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police; whereas under the law [illegible] Department.

I hope, therefore, you will draw another warrant in place of the one returned, to the order of the Comptroller of the State, to be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police. This will be consistent with the law, and it will give me pleasure to sign it.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

[illegible] Mr. DRAPER, [illegible] in the basement of the City Hall, [illegible] Mr. DEVLIN [illegible] Commissioners will make another attempt [illegible] Mr. DEVLIN.

In pursuance of a late resolution of the Common Council, directing Mr. FLAGG to take charge of the Station houses, [illegible] Mr. ROSS, Collector of City Revenue, to complete an inventory of all the species of property. Mr. ROSS commenced on Tuesday, and has finished up the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Tenth Wards. He called at the Station-houses of several other Wards, but found them locked up and inaccessible. He will go on with the inventory to-day.

Secret Meetings—Rumored Democratic Organization by Committee [illegible] the Excitement.

There has not been a day since the riots of the 4th and 5th, [illegible] horror that another terrible [illegible] fledged "fearful and bloody riot." [illegible]

[illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

HELIOPOLIS.

[illegible] Mary and Joseph.

[illegible]

The climate of Egypt is [illegible] it is hot, but the air is so clear [illegible]. Before leaving [illegible] for a long time the ways [illegible] ourselves from the sun [illegible] thick umbrellas and [illegible] found the need of [illegible] my broad-brim felt [illegible] the tarbooshe, the universal head-covering of the East, worn by Franks and Mussulmans alike, consisting of a simple red cap, without [illegible] having a heavy silk tassel. It fits the head perfectly, and the hair is cut off close, the [illegible] white linen, being worn inside of the tarboosh. Wearing this, without [illegible] no inconvenience [illegible] of the Arabian desert, [illegible] their ordinary bonnets.

Yesterday morning we rose at 7 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, for the sake of making a day at Heliopolis.

The Indian Hotel, the smallest of the three at Cairo, has the reputation of being the best, and we can recommend it cordially, for we have found none pleasanter, and no landlord so anxious to please us. The landlady provided the usual lunch which we take with us for a day's expedition, and I may as well describe it, to give you an idea of the [illegible] of Egypt. Cold chicken, for chickens [illegible] in the country; cold mutton, not good, for the mutton of Egypt is miserable; cold pigeons, bread, Smyrna figs, fresher than we see at home, the fresh figs of Egypt not being to our [illegible] gathered from the palms which tower [illegible] in abundance; one pomegranate larger than you ever imagined that fruit, [illegible] would suppose six of them could [illegible] seventeen inches in circumference, and breaking open with its deep crimson luxuriance; lemons and sugar for lemonade, or as they would call it here, sherbet; a water-cooler—that is, a bottle made of earthen and not glazed, so that the water evaporates, and what does not go off is [illegible] the same necessaries in the [illegible] fill up the bags which lie across the donkey's back, the servant riding between them. Such is literally our every-day lunch, and you may judge whether it is probable we shall starve in the land of Egypt. I might add [illegible] on the way we purchased a water-melon [illegible] but we did not find [illegible] now a good one for [illegible].

The donkeys were at the door as soon as we had [illegible]. The Egyptian ladies always ride [illegible]. The American ladies would find it safer, [illegible] the American fashion, and accordingly [illegible] are here found, for which you pay [illegible] time you use them. We have [illegible] while in Egypt, and to [illegible] Syria with us.

The donkey boys, five of them—sharp Arab boys who have picked up enough English to give them a fair chance of graduating into guides and dragomen as they grow older—were waiting also, and we mounted and were off at the furious gallop with which the Egyptian donkeys always leave and return to the hotel. Four Americans are no small crowd in the narrow streets of Cairo, and adding a Turkish servant with flowing trowsers, and five boys shouting and raining blows on the donkeys, you have a stampede that may well terrify the shop-keepers whose legs hang over the fronts of their cupboard stores.

The shouts of "Out of the way for the American ladies!" "Out of the way, woman!" "Take care of your legs, oh, shopkeeper!" "To the right!" "To the left!" "Stop your camels!" "Take care around the corner!" "Oh—Ah, [illegible]—right—shemal," with which our small crowd of boys rend the air, must, by this time, have become familiar to Cairene ears, for we are the only foreign travelers now in Egypt, and have been alone for several weeks, the Winter travel not having as yet commenced. And we have threaded all or nearly all the streets and lanes of the entire city, so that our faces are tolerably well known.

Up a narrow lane, short to the left through a street not four feet wide, with houses on each side fifty feet high. Short to the right into a low arched passage a hundred feet long, which is a street though houses are built over it. Through a street lined with ruins, the habitations of the Cairenes of a century ago, now deserted and desolate, passing a [illegible] one of the quarter gates, for each section of the city is shut off from all the others, and [illegible] wholly to ingress and egress. Then a [illegible] covered passages—I beg pardon, the principal streets of the city—lined with shops for all manner of fruits and vegetables, at which veiled women attended by naked children stand bargaining, and so out of the imposing gates of the city, and on to the desert, which rolls its waves of sand literally against the walls of Cairo. Such was our ride, and we did it in what we should call in America splendid time, considering the obstructions in the shape of Arabs and children.

Outside the gates the scene changed instantly. There are no suburbs to this city. The hills of sand are covered with graves and monumental stones near the gates. But there are no houses, and after crossing the first rolling wave you are in a solitude as profound as that in the heart of the Libyan desert. I speak now of the east side of the city. The west side is covered with luxuriant gardens reaching to the Nile.

We stopped occasionally at a store to purchase some trifling article that was curious, but hastened on into the desert, and were soon far from any sound or sign of the great city, crossing the point of sand which reaches down into the cultivated land, and which must be crossed on the way to Heliopolis.

The intelligent reader does not need to be told that Heliopolis, the city of the sun, was the seat of learning in ancient Egypt, and lies not far from the southern boundary of the land of Goshen. Of its ancient grandeur nothing now remains. Though the greatest men of old times were here; though [illegible] philosophy, all wisdom traced its origin to the teachers of this place; though Plato and his illustrious countrymen sought it as the grand source of knowledge, yet at this day its site is marked only by the solitary obelisk that lifts its tall form over a grove of oranges and pomegranates, a melancholy monument. Yet, perhaps, no other spot in Egypt possesses more interest to the Christian traveler; for on this same obelisk—stern, solemn, calm as it now seems in the sunshine over the waving trees—on the same granite column have looked the eyes of Abraham and Jacob. Though Egyptian chronologists dispute about exact dates, I believe that all agree on at least this much—that this obelisk is older than the days of the Patriarchs; how old I shall not attempt to say. Strabo tells us of the magnificence of Heliopolis in his day, of its temples and avenues of sphinxes, its splendid statues and lofty walls. Of these there are none now. In the midst of the sandy plain is a grove of trees, surrounded by a field of Indian corn. The grove is, perhaps, seven acres. The corn covers twenty more. From this grove you see, miles away, the obelisk shining in the sun. It has shone in the same sun four thousand years. Morning, noon and night they, the sun and the stone, have welcomed each other, and their steadfast smiles have mocked the [illegible] of immortal men. Around it [illegible] of Isis [illegible] kings [illegible] Pharaoh honoring [illegible] Joseph [illegible] it the throng of [illegible] to pursue the flying tribes of Israel, around it the din and roar of battles in every age, from the Assyrian invasion to the days of the Crusades, and to the coming of the child of Destiny. But the obelisk stands no more proudly for its age, no more erect because it has seen Sesostris, Alexander, Saladin and Napoleon. It greets the morning sun as calmly as when that sun came up over the Holy Land of David, and it smiles in his setting rays as quietly as when he went down above the palaces and domes and temples of Memphis. But it is more grand than ever in its lonesome dignity, among the oranges and pomegranates at Matareeyeh, than it ever was among the splendors of the ancient On.

We crossed the point of sand and entered the cultivated land, the road lying for six miles just within the line that divides the desert from the strip over which the Nile flows, and which is highly cultivated. The river is still so high that much of the land is covered with water, and we had not proceeded very far before we were on the shore of a small lake of some ten acres in size, but not more than a foot deep. Through this the donkeys progressed slowly, and on arriving at the opposite side we found a bank some three feet high, up which we climbed. May's donkey slipped in the ascent, and the donkey boy caught her, saving her from a fall into the muddy Nile. This accomplished, we went on some distance on the raised banks of the canals or dykes, which were in fact the only land visible above the water. Occasionally we reached places where the ladies were obliged to leave the donkeys, and then two Arabs, standing shoulder to shoulder, made a chair on which a lady sat and was carried across, while the donkeys paddled through, the water washing their sides. So by "field and flood" we reached the mud village of Matareeyeh, where the obelisk *is said to be*. It is in fact two miles beyond. Entering the village by a rude gateway we wound through the narrow, crooked paths between two hovels built of mud and unburned brick, passing occasionally a roughly-constructed house of stone, in the walls of which were many stones marked with legends of three thousand years ago, and finally made our exit at a mud-hole where a dozen or more naked children of both sexes were playing in the water, and at length reached the strip of desert sand which surrounds the garden of the obelisk. Crossing this we arrived at a place where some huge stones lie as they were left by the excavators after building materials. They form the sides and top of a gigantic gateway, marked with the cartouche *of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. They* are not mentioned in any of the books, and are probably a recent discovery, that is, comparatively recent, for most of the books of value on Egypt are marvellously ancient in these modern times. Passing these, we at length reached the base of the solitary monument of Osirtasen, and sat down in its shade to look up at the legend. It was easily read. We had before us the copy with the translation of each letter, so that it was not difficult to imagine the history of that splendid stone. We could see the form of the old patriarch leaning on the arm of his noble son, while he heard his voice reciting that story from the carved page. We could see the eleven mighty sons of Jacob listening to the same voice. We could hear the tones of the old Academician reciting it. It was the same story that we now read. But in place of the marble pavement and the gorgeous colonnade that once surrounded it, there was now nothing to disturb the rural aspect of the scene, and we spread our noon-day meal where Pharaohs worshiped.

I had brought my gun with me from Cairo. It is my old favorite, which has been heard in nearly all the forests of North America, from the west bank of the Mississippi to the shores of Maine. I carried it myself, not caring to trust a donkey boy's hands with an article that I value chiefest among my possessions. A flock of the Ibis flew over close to us. It was the most beautiful flight of birds I have ever seen. They are of the crane or [illegible], pure white, standing on the ground some three feet high. They are not wild, [illegible] in the fields. I wanted one [illegible] sent a load of small shot at the last one of the flock as they went over. I was not as sure in my aim as I ought to have been. I did not hit the bird, but I did hit his tail, blowing it to pieces and causing a snow-storm of white feathers. He turned and looked at the wreck of his tail, as if he thought of following it, and then at me. The long neck admitted of this, and I felt the reproach of the look as he flew in a zig-zag line down toward the Nile.

We passed the day at Heliopolis, wandering here and there, tracing the imaginary lines of the old city, drawing probable plans of temples and palaces, and weaving improbable histories for their inhabitants. As the sun went westward we made our preparations to return home, having finished luncheon and given the remains to the boys, who are growing fat on the uncommon fare which we daily give them. Arabs live on sour bread and native figs. They seldom eat meat, that is the poorer classes, and their fare, like their clothing, is of the simplest sort. The *boys are delighted* with the remains of melons that we cannot eat, and they make quick work with the French bread and mutton that we give them.

We came home by another route, taking in our way a spot which is especially sacred among the Christians of Egypt. The Coptic Church especially venerate it, and I believe the Greeks do not deny its authenticity. I leave you to judge for yourselves.

It is the tree under which Joseph and Mary rested when they were in Egypt, with their Holy Child, flying from the enmity of Herod: so say the believers in its antiquity. It is certainly a very old and very large fig tree. It is not as large as some that I have seen; but it is curiously shaped, being in fact four trees springing from the ground, the trunks of all being united in one. It measures in circumference, outside of the knots and odd-shaped excrescences, just twenty-eight feet. Its diameter is twice as large one way as the other.

Here we gathered some flowers, for a garden is kept around it, and here, too, we paid buck-sheesh to three or four Arabs before we succeeded in getting out, and then we mounted the donkeys and took to the desert road and came homeward in the evening, when the setting sun and rising moon were struggling for the mastery over the city of Saladin.

W. C. P.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE.—On Saturday last, Samuel M. Dockum, at his furniture manufacturing room in Daniel-street, emptied a hair mattress from the sack, and rolling up the ticking—about ten yards—in a compact form, placed it on the top of an old secretary which had been sent in for repairs. The latter article was laid against the side of his work-bench, slightly elevated above it. On Monday morning, on entering the shop, the ticking had been consumed by fire—not a single square inch of it could be found. In the piece of furniture on which it was laid was a hole burnt equal to a square foot, and charred beyond, and in the floor was a place burnt half an inch deep. The mystery could not be solved until it was found that a panorama lens on a pedestal, which had been sent in for repairs, had been accidentally left on the bench before the window, at just such distance as to bring the focus of the sun in an early hour in the morning directly on the cloth. As the shop was closed, there was no air to produce a blaze, and it was probable that it was mouldering for half the day at least. Had the building burned down the suggestion that the fire might have originated in this way would any one would have listened to. It is a fortunate circumstance that it is a rule of the shop to have all the shavings cleared up every Saturday night, as the observance of it probably saved the building. The escape was as providential as the cause of the fire was singular.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

Health of the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Chicago correspondent, "Shibboleth," seems to have had [illegible] experience of the West; and you [illegible] part of him [illegible] going to.

It is unquestionably true that the early settlers of any country have to contend with disease and sickness in various forms.

Of the emigrants in the Mayflower, more than half died the first six months.

In 1836-7, in Cleveland, Ohio—now one of the healthiest cities in the land—ague and fever prevailed to such an extent that it was with great difficulty nurses could be found to take care of the sick. And so in other places in the West where there is now abundance of health.

"Shibboleth" need not go to the prairies of the West to find instances of the death of nearly whole households of emigrants. Instances can be found in this City and vicinity.

In the West, the greatest mortality has been caused, not from fever and ague, but for want of proper care and medicine, and food and nursing.

Your correspondent speaks of Hennepin, Ill. In 1850, that town had 420 inhabitants, and Putnam County—in which that town is located—had, in 1840, 2,131 inhabitants. In 1850, it had 3,924. The county is a very small one, Marshal, La Salle and Bureau counties, adjoining Putnam, increased in population from 1840 to 1850, only 17,678. This is a very respectable increase in a section where, according to "Shibboleth," the "grave yards" are most populous.

From 1840 to 1850, according to the census returns of the United States, "Egypt," or the southern counties of Illinois, increased in population 104,808, while in Illinois the ratio of deaths to population was 1.36; in Massachusetts, 1.95; New-York, 1.47; Connecticut, 1.56.

Facts are all against the very careless statements of your correspondent. He says, in speaking of the "western country:" "It is called a poor man's country in truth, for men get so poor that they cannot get away, nine-tenths of them."

Up to 1849 cargoes of provisions were shipped from Buffalo and Cleveland, to feed the emigration that was pouring into Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c.; and last year Chicago was the largest grain dépôt in the world; and these men who, according to "Shibboleth," were so poor that they could not get away from the "western country," raised the millions of bushels of grain that were deposited in that great granary of the world.

A letter now before me, from an accomplished lady in Vermillion County, Ill., says: "Illinois is a richer State than you can imagine. The lands—wild—vary from $5 to $50 per acre. It is a perfect granary of corn and wheat, and fat cattle roam over its prairies in multitudes." There is no doubt of the truth of this statement; and Illinois is capable of sustaining from her own soil a more dense population than any State in the Union.

In 1800 Illinois had no white population; in 1810 only 12,280; and in 1855, 851,470. At the next census her population will number 2,000,000, or more.

"Wild cat" speculators are busy in the West, as they are here, and "green ones" are sometimes caught and fleeced.

The Chester (Ill.) Herald says: "In many places where, five years ago, there were large tracts of unimproved lands, scarcely a forty-acre lot can now be found that is not fenced and cultivated." This is in a section of Illinois bordering the Mississippi and on the Kaskaskia River. The letter of your correspondent is almost too wild to claim serious attention.

J. A. B.

The "Anglo-Saxon" Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's TIMES your readers in general, and "an Irishman" in particular, are favored by an "Anglo-Saxon" with a description of the characteristics of his race.

As he does not pretend to be an exception to the rule, we take him to be a fair specimen of his race, and infer from his very description the existence of some qualities, not mentioned, of which *self-conceit* is not the least.

He tells us "a few Anglo-Saxons, both male and female," are easily to be found "in any of our respectable streets," and we may know them by their height, "about six feet," (both male and female?) and their "backbone" of a "beautiful double curve" and "great strength."

These, and some other things, may be peculiarly Anglo Saxon; but revering God, loving friends and country, frugality, cautiousness, generosity and *modesty*, are qualities which Mr. Anglo-Saxon will be modest enough not to claim for himself exclusively, and generous enough to allow to others also.

He tells us we may also know him (both male and female?) by being poet, statesman, sage, etc., "in the completest acceptations of the terms" (why not mechanic and farmer?) but he forgot his being *filibuster*, even while writing his articles and claiming what is not exclusively his.

He sees the stars brighter and the moon fairer than other people do. This test can only be applied by asking a suspected individual about his views on the "stars;" more directly you may arrive at a conclusion by asking him whether he is an Anglo Saxon or not.

This, after all, is the only reliable way of finding it out, or you would never know (from the description referred to) that in describing in your paper of Saturday "*Young John Bull*" and his rude, impolite, ungenerous manners, as illustrated by his behavior towards Mr. DALLAS, at Oxford, you were also describing an "Anglo-Saxon." And if you should judge from a height of six feet, brown hair and hazel eye, nose, other than a pug, and some other peculiarities ascribed to the Anglo Saxon, you might take me for one, though I am a TEUTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

A Mounted Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our Police system justly attracts the attention of the whole community. A good City Police, efficient for all lawful purposes, yet not dangerous, in turn, has proved a problem of difficult solution everywhere, but is especially such in our City, where the question is, how to give the Police peculiar efficiency, while the highest possible degree of individual liberty is enjoyed by every inhabitant. Under these circumstances, every one believing that he can offer some advice ought to do so.

Our Police system lacks, among other things, one important element—*a Mounted Police.*

There is no large European city, from London to Vienna, without a mounted Police, and we ought to have ours. The chief advantages of a mounted Police may be briefly stated thus:

It greatly aids the foot Police in dispersing crowds. Many a rioter is willing to expose himself to deadly fight, but no one relishes to have his toes tramped upon by horses' hoofs.

It is very efficient in cutting off, at the corners of the streets, fresh supplies of rioting bands.

It is quick in its movements, and can be sent rapidly to distant points.

Lastly, it is the best Police for patrols to watch the stationary Police. The great question all over the world—*quis custodet custodem*—is, as we all know, of peculiar importance regarding policemen. The mounted Police, patroling the City at night, would greatly add to our security.

Let us have two hundred mounted policemen, similar to the London mounted Police, and let one moiety of them be on constant perambulating duty. The good effects would amply repay the expenses.

Your very obedient, F. L.

An Atrocious Affair.

A Pittsburg paper mentions the arrest of the pilot and engineer of a steamboat for an attempt to sink a rival boat on the 4th inst. It appears that jealousy has for some time existed between two ferry companies in that vicinity, which, on the occasion mentioned, took this very perilous mode of exhibition. The Pittsburg paper thus describes the scene:

The Committee of Arrangements of the Liberty-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-School, chartered the *Black Hawk*, to convey the scholars, teachers, and parents, to McKee's Rocks, on the Fourth of July. While the *Black Hawk* was coming up the river opposite Manchester, the *Patrick Henry* left her landing at Saw-Mill Run, and putting out to the middle of the river, stopped her engines, and awaited the approach of the *Black Hawk*, to within about fifty yards. She then started and came in collision with the *Black Hawk*, her apron breaking down the guards. Several women fainted, the children screamed, and the male portion of the passengers were blanched with fear. People on both sides of the river shouted, and from their actions it was apparent that they anticipated fearful consequences. Not less than five hundred persons were on board the *Black Hawk*.

The *Patrick Henry* approached the other boat a second time, and again struck her guards with the apron, and from the manœuvering it was thought that the design was to sink the *Black Hawk*. The state of affairs was now fearful. It was feared that some of the children would leap overboard from fright. The boat was deeply laden, while the *Patrick Henry* had but two passengers, and is said to have left her landing upon the approach of the *Black Hawk* without waiting for teams. A third time she approached the other boat, and as it now seemed clearly apparent that the design was to sink the *Black Hawk*, and endanger the lives of all on board, several gentlemen, growing desperate under the circumstances, seized pieces of stone coal. One was hurled at the pilot, striking the sash of the window, and was quickly followed by others. At this demonstration the pilot put back, and offered no further interruption.

Moral and Religious Intelligence.

A SPECIMEN OF MR. SPURGEON.—[illegible] the following [illegible] both in respect to [illegible] We quote from one of his recent [illegible] to test you all, and [illegible] I would ask thee [illegible] come along, in single file. What is your righteousness? O, I am as good as my neighbor. Go along with you; you are not my comrade. What is your righteousness? Well, I am rather better than my neighbors, for I go to chapel regularly. Off with you, Sir! you do not know the watchword. And you, next, what is your righteousness? I have been baptized, and am a member of the church. Yes, and so you may; and if that is your hope, you are in the gall of bitterness. Now you, next; what is your hope? O, I do all I can, and Christ makes up the rest. You are a Babylonian; you are no Israelite; Christ is no makeweight; away with you. Here comes the last. What is your righteousness? My righteousness is filthy rags; except one righteous which I have, which Christ wrought out for me on Calvary, imputed to me by God himself, which makes me pure and spotless as an angel. Ah, brother, you and I are fellow soldiers. I have found you out; that is the watchword—'Your righteousness is of me, saith the Lord.'"

ENGLISH CHURCH NEWS.—The Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rev. Dr. WEEKS, having recently deceased, the London Star gives general currency to the rumor prevalent in clerical circles that the appointment to the vacant See is likely to be conferred on Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, a man of color, whose history is well known in connection with religious efforts in that latitude. The late incumbent was universally respected, and had been Bishop only eighteen months. He had just returned from a visit to the Abbeokuta Mission, and his subsequent landing at Accrapong, and his exposure there, are supposed to have acted fatally on his feeble frame. The health of Dr. PUSEY is reported to have improved considerably of late. Mr. WESTERTON has appealed to the public to assist him in paying the expenses of his suit in the celebrated case of St. Paul and St. Barnabas churches. The new Bishop of London has lately confirmed two hundred military men, of all ranks, belonging to the regiments now stationed in that city. The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury has been prorogued to July 10, when the Lower House are to meet for transacting business.

PRESBYTERIAN SECTS AND NUMBERS.—Many are not aware how large a portion of the population of our country is embraced in the Churches comprised in the different forms of Presbyterianism, under the distinctive names of Old School, New School, German Reformed, Cumberland, Associate Reformed, Reformed Protestant Dutch, Associate, and Reformed. The Old School numbered, according to the statistics of 1855, 2,498 ministers and licentiates, 3,079 churches, 231,404 communicants; the New School, 1,678 ministers and licentiates, 1,659 churches, 143,029 communicants; the German Reformed, 275 ministers and licentiates, 1,000 churches, 116,000 communicants; the Cumberland, 1,100 ministers and licentiates, 1,200 churches, 100,000 communicants; the Associate Reformed, 345 ministers and licentiates, 375 churches, 40,000 communicants; the Reformed Protestant Dutch, 395 ministers and licentiates, 376 churches, 36,297 communicants; the Associate, 185 ministers and licentiates, 267 churches, 21,689 communicants; the Reformed, 128 ministers and licentiates, 160 churches, 14,000 communicants.

NEANDER ON THE LAST JUDGMENT.—It is claimed, by many, that the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel is conclusive proof of a future general judgment, to be conducted according to the general interpretation of that portion of Scripture. NEANDER, however, in one of his ablest works, gives the following view of the subject: "On the whole, then, we are not to look upon this representation as a picture of the final judgment. Its aim is to set forth most vividly and impressively the great and fundamental truth, that no faith but that which proves itself by works can secure the kingdom of Heaven. We cannot fail to see in the 'throne,' the 'right hand,' the '*left hand*,' &c., a figurative drapery, attending and setting off the one fundamental thought. Moreover, it was not Christ's usage to speak of himself directly under the title of 'king.' The form of description, then, we suppose to be parabolical, and its character in this respect was probably still more obvious when Christ delivered it."

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE TRACT SOCIETY'S POSITION.—The *Southern Presbyterian*, published in Charleston, S. C., alluding to the recent action of the Tract Society, with reference to publishing tracts on Slavery, holds the following candid language: "The resolutions are susceptible of an interpretation, no less legitimately, to which, so far as we can see, no Southern Christian can properly object. There are 'moral duties' growing out of the existence of Slavery, which ought to be discussed and enforced upon both masters and slaves. There are 'moral evils and vices which it is known to promote,' where the moral duties are not properly discharged by both parties, that ought to be exposed and corrected. In whatever particulars and terms these evils and vices 'are condemned in Scripture,' we condemn them, and wish them to be condemned by all. So far as they are deplored by 'Evangelical Christians,' at the South as well as at the North, we mourn over them, and pray that they may be removed."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.—Much sensation has been caused by the recent appointment of Prof. SCHWARZ, of Halle, as Councillor of the Supreme Consistory, and court preacher in Gotha. The Professor enjoys the reputation of being a clear, ingenious writer on theology, and his last work, *Contributions to the History of Modern Theology*, is regarded as a master work of its kind. But in his theological opinions he is looked upon as very far advanced in "Rationalism," and as at war with almost every principle of "evangelical Protestantism,"—declaring that Dr. BAUR, of Tubingen, is, in his eyes, *the greatest theologian of modern times, next to* SCHLEIERMACHER. The present high position was conferred on Dr. SCHWARZ soon after the appearance of his book above referred to, and probably in consequence of it, and has already considerably increased the excitement which reigns between the parties of the German Church.

SPECULATION IN CHURCH LANDS.—An Episcopal gentleman in Connecticut proposes to be one of fifty persons, to unite in purchasing four thousand acres of land at the West, at a price not exceeding $1 50 per acre, for the purpose of furnishing sites for churches, parsonages, parish schools and glebes, for eighty parishes that now are, or may be hereafter established in Minnesota and Kansas. When the requisite number of subscribers is obtained, each subscriber is to pay down $100, and the remainder on demand. The locating and selecting of the lands is to be done by persons appointed by Bishop KEMPER. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, has also issued an appeal in behalf of Nebraska, of which territory he has temporary Episcopal charge, in which he particularly urges securing sites for churches, and lands for a diocesan endowment. An Episcopal fund of $8,000 for Iowa, collected by Bishop LEE, was invested in public lands, now worth $30,000.

IGNORING THE CONFESSIONAL.—The Savoy *Constitutionnel states* that in the Commune of Loco, the Episcopal Court, with the view of striking alarm in the said Commune, withdrew from the priests the power of confessing the people. The result, however, turned out quite contrary to expectation. The municipal authorities, aware of the Episcopal interdict, met in the Hall of the Commune, and passed the following resolution, viz.: "That, whereas the power of confessing has been withdrawn, and whereas auricular confession was not instituted by Christ, but invented for secondary ends by Councils and Popes, and that the institution itself has occasioned grievous evils, and promoted discord among families,—it is resolved that auricular confession be abolished in the parish of Loco, and that the confessional boxes be removed from the Church, and burned in the place of public concourse." The resolution was immediately carried into execution.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Now that the Presbyterian Church in this country is so prominent before the public, through the recent proceedings of its General Assemblies, it may be of interest to state that, in its ecclesiastical government each church has a "Session," composed of the pastor and ruling elders. From this body there is an appeal to a "Presbytery," constituted of the minister and one elder from each church in a certain restricted geographical district. From this an appeal may be carried up to the "Synod," composed of several Presbyteries *en masse*, and from the Synod an appeal may be taken to the "General Assembly," which is the highest court in the Church, and its decision is final. It is composed of one minister and one ruling elder from each Presbytery of not more than twenty-four ministers, and of two ministers and two elders from each Presbytery of more than twenty-four.

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF A CHURCH.—It is mentioned as a singular fact, that the Baptist Church at Pennepack, near Philadelphia, and from which the first Church in that city originated, commenced under the ministry of a Mr. ELIAS KEACH, who first appeared under a kind of freak, in 1686, acting as an impostor. He passed himself off as a minister, dressing in black and wearing a gown and bands. Many persons assembled to hear the young London divine, and for a while he proceeded in his sermon very well; but suddenly he stopped short, and was supposed by his hearers to be taken ill. On being questioned, he frankly confessed, with trembling and many tears, that he had been practising deception in holy things. He afterwards became pious, was baptized and ordained, and pursued his ministry with much success.

THE HOLY SYNOD OF RUSSIA.—The Holy Synod of Russia is a council composed of the heads of the clergy, with whom, however, is associated a representative of the Emperor, whose vote can annul or suspend at will any decision, however unanimous, of the Synod. The number of the ecclesiastical members of the Synod is indefinite, and the Emperor may elect whomsoever he chooses. Generally, the Holy Synod is composed of the Metropolitan, three Archbishops, a Bishop, the Emperor's Confessor, an Archimandrite, the Almoner-in-Chief of the fleet, and an Archpriest;—all of these dignitaries being completely in subjection to the Emperor's representative. The will of the CZAR is the only law which guides the Synod's deliberation.

DUTCH REFORMED LITERATURE.—The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church are doing a good service to the cause of religious literature, as well as to the special interests of that denomination. Among the works which they have issued are a revised edition of the *Life of Dr. Livingston*, by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of New-York; *History and Characteristics of the Reformed Dutch Church*, by Rev. D. D. DEMAREST; *Sermons of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen; Annals of the Classis of Bergen*, by

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR; [illegible] 40,500 [illegible].

THE VATICAN.—This word [illegible] used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and about 1,000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope EUGENIUS rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. INNOCENT II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to PETER II., king of Arragon. In 1305, CLEMENT V., at the instigation of the king of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for many years. It is now the repository of multitudinous treasures of art.

"SENSATION BOOKS."—It is announced that Rev. Dr. STILES, pastor of a Congregational Church in New-Haven, Conn., a native of the South, but long a resident of the North, is about to publish a work on Slavery, as related to the pulpit and domestic missions. The doctor's affinities are too well-known, in respect to the matter of which his volume is to treat, to leave much room for doubt as to what position he will take. It is also announced that the Congregational Board are about to publish three essays on the subject of Slavery, selected from more than forty, which they received in response to the offer of a prize of $100. That one of the three for which the prize was awarded is the production of Rev. B. B. THURSTON, of Massachusetts.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral of St. Paul's, in London, is the largest church in England. It is an immense stone edifice, but without much beauty, either in its interior or exterior. It covers about two acres of ground, and the dome is nearly four hundred feet high; still, large as it is, it would stand in St. Peter's at Rome, with plenty of room to walk around it. The interior of St. Paul's is quite plain, compared with some of the continental churches, having but little statuary or ornamental work in it, and the whole has rather a dingy look. It is now about one hundred and sixty years since it was completed, and it cost about four millions of dollars—only a small fraction of the cost of St. Peter's.

LUTHER'S LABORS.—The biblical and literary labors of MARTIN LUTHER may be judged from the fact that, from 1517 to 1526, the number of his publications was 300; from 1527 to 1536, the number was 232; and from 1537 to 1546, the year of his death, the number was 183. His first book was published in November, 1517, and he died in February, 1546—an interval of twenty-nine years and four months. In this time he published an average of more than twenty-five volumes a year, or one a fortnight during his public life—of course, being aided by an amanuensis, to whom he dictated his thoughts.

THE JEWISH CREED.—The most remarkable dogma in the Jewish creed is undoubtedly the belief of the coming and redeeming Messiah. This belief, whether derived from the early prophecy of Moses, or from any other source, is most firmly fixed in the Jewish mind, and has been most inflexibly adhered to through all the fortunes of the race. It still makes the hope and the consolation of the descendants of Abraham, and it is remarkable that a similar belief was entertained by the Persians. The Jewish doctrine of the creation and of the fall of man, by the instrumentality of an evil spirit, also corresponds to the Persian doctrine.

THE "CHURCH" AND THE "WORLD."—PARKER PILLSBURY, the Apollyon of the Garrisonian pilgrims, related an anecdote the other day at the Melodeon, which told pretty well upon his audience. It was in this wise: Some time ago one of the churches in Salem had a misbehaving brother up for discipline, and were about to excommunicate him, whereupon the world's people held a meeting outside, and voted not to receive him unless he should be returned in as good condition as when delivered to the church! PILLSBURY can treat his company to any number of mockeries such as this when he engages lustily in a Garrison pow-wow.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON THE SABBATH.—Cardinal WISEMAN says, in one of his sermons, that the Roman Catholic Church has ever held that, religious duties duly performed, the Christian Sunday is to be regarded and used by all, and especially by the great bulk of the people, as a day of innocent amusement and recreation, and that such should be afforded to them by the State by every means in its power. This, he thought it right to declare publicly, was, and is the mind of the Church of Christ (Roman Catholic) on the subject.

LUTHERANISM IN BADEN.—In Baden, where Dr. ULLMAN, the editor of the *Studien und Kritiken*, is now Director of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, the persecution against the Lutherans who had separated from the State Church, has been finally stopped. The right of professing their faith, and of assembling for divine worship, has been granted to them, but not yet the rights of a civil corporation. Their leaders, Rev. Messrs. EICHHORN and LUDWIG, after having been repeatedly fined and imprisoned, have now been acknowledged as Lutheran pastors.

EPISCOPACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, in his recent diocesan address, referred to the large increase of confirmations which had characterized the past year, in the churches of that State. The whole number, from May, 1856, to May, 1857, was 1,462. In 1854, the number was but 960; in 1855, it was 1,294; and in 1856, it was 978. This year, therefore, the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania has received 168 more members than in the most prosperous, and 503 more than in the least encouraging of the three years named. It exceeds the average number by 382.

A PREACHER IN THE OLDEN TIME.—As an evidence of the industry of the early Protestant reformers, it is stated that JOHN CALVIN entered the pulpit as a preacher every day of the week. On Sunday he preached twice, and he delivered three lectures a week, as Professor of Theology. He wrote innumerable letters, and the public library at Geneva contains from 1,200 to 1,500 of his manuscript sermons. He found time, also, to compose eight or ten folio volumes on the most elaborate subjects in divinity.

NEW PLAN OF PREACHING IN LONDON.—A plan has been advertised, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, and the rector of the parish in which Exeter Hall is situated, to open that building on Sunday evenings for public religious service, to comprise a series of sermons to the working classes. Mr. SPURGEON's eminent success is thought to have induced this step. The Bishops of Carlisle and Ripon, Rev. Dr. NEILE, of Liverpool, and other eminent clergymen are advertised among the preachers on successive Sunday evenings.

UNITARIANISM IN CALIFORNIA.—There is but one Society of Unitarians in California, and that is in San Francisco. They own a neat brick church, capable of seating about one thousand persons. They have been quite deeply in debt, but are now only slightly embarrassed. Their audiences average from five to six hundred.

THE BIBLE AND THE SULTAN.—The British and Foreign Bible Society sometime since caused a copy of the Bible to be officially presented to the Sultan. It would appear that the gift has proved acceptable, it being stated that portions of it are, by his desire, read to him every day, and that he manifests much interest in its contents.

News from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 7th.

By the way of Havana, we have two weeks later intelligence from all parts of the Mexican Republic, from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult., and the City of Mexico to the 16th. The Santa Ana conspirators, 21 in number, arrested at the capital the 28th of May, had all made good their escape. Withdrawn from the chain-gang, as before stated, they were banished to a small island in the neighborhood of Acapulco, and immediately put on their way thither, with an escort of fifty men, under command of General REYES, aid-de-camp of the Governor of the District. No sooner, however, was this determination of the Government known, than secret dispatches were at once sent off to one JOHN VICARIO, who commanded a band of rebels in the vicinity of the route which the prisoners must pass. Thus advised, VICARIO fell suddenly upon the insufficient escort with a body of eight or nine hundred men, overpowered it, though not till after stout resistance, and set the prisoners free. General REYES was taken prisoner, but on the intercession of the exiles themselves, his life was spared.

There have been three important changes in the Mexican Cabinet since our last mails, and there was prospect of more. Señor FUENTE has been succeeded by Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, in the Department of Foreign Relations; Señor LAFRAGUA by Señor CASTAÑEDA, in that of the Interior; Señor IGLESIAS, intrusted with the Portfolio of Finance, by Señor GARCIA, of Guadalajara, in that of Justice. Of these, CASTAÑEDA and IGLESIAS have since resigned, bad health being assigned as the reason. The latter, however, had consented, at the personal request of the President, to remain in office till his successor could be appointed.

Political differences seem to have been the real cause of these numerous changes, and the *Trait d'Union* thinks the condition of affairs very critical:

"That which we have a long time foreseen is on the point of being realized. The attempt to steer a middle course, accommodation politics, has borne its fruits. Señor COMONFORT has not lost one of his enemies among the reactionists; he has lost considerable in the Liberal party. Let him not indulge in illusions in this regard. The Presidential question, which two months since we believed already decided, is now a problem difficult to solve."

The struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical powers seems to make no progress. The scenes of Holy Thursday came well-nigh being acted over again Corpus Christi day. The Archbishop peremptorily refused to admit the civil authorities into the cathedral with the customary honors, whereupon the latter, unwilling to take upon themselves the responsibility of disturbing the public peace, kept away altogether. This produced a sort of "female pronunciamento." The ladies, always sympathising with the clergy, turned out en masse, and swelled the procession far beyond its usual size. The general state of the republic, in fact, is anything but satisfactory.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men giving their names as WM. WARD and WM. MOORE were arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass $20 counterfeit bank bills. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed.

[illegible] MR. MARCY [illegible]

[illegible] character in [illegible] his transition to [illegible] the contemplation of subjects connected with his past [illegible] cheerfulness and [illegible] and "years which bring the philosophic mind," without diminishing the rugged strength of his nature, had but rendered it more genial and attractive.

We have seen few instances where the mature wisdom and experience of a life of seventy years are more pleasingly manifested than in the subjoined letter, written by Mr. MARCY in reply to the proposition which emanated from his friends, Collector REDFIELD and WILSON G. HUNT, who, as a mark of esteem and affection, on his retirement from the Cabinet, had tendered him the presidency of an International Bank which they proposed to establish.

MR. MARCY TO MR. REDFIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you an apology for having so long delayed a reply to your letter [illegible]. I cannot say that I have at any time doubted as to what should be my determination, yet I have reflected much upon the subject to which it related. The suggestion presents an opening, which at an earlier period in life and under other circumstances would have been very acceptable, but I am quite too old to adventure upon a new pursuit, so different from those which have hitherto engaged my attention, unless forced into it by inducements stronger than any that now press upon me. My means for the comforts of life, it is true, would be considered rather scanty for a younger man encumbered by even an ordinary number of dependants, but much less is needed when the journey is near its end. I have no disturbing anxieties on that account. Every considerate man should desire to place an interval between the active affairs of his life and its close. In my case, that space cannot be long.

The foregoing view does not embrace another which has an equally controlling influence with me. I have been led into many different pursuits, though none so distinct from the others as the one now proposed, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to say, without the imputation of vanity, that I have succeeded tolerably well in each; but it would be hazardous to go much farther in such experiments at my time of life. The pitcher which goes very often to the well will be very likely at last to come back broken. If occasion called for deliberations, I could not have obtained my own consent to have worn harness any longer in the situation I so lately occupied, though I thought myself pretty well trained in its duties. Of such a trust as is suggested in your letter, I have no experience, and I fear very little aptitude for it.

In making my views known to Mr. HUNT, I desire you to assure him that I most highly appreciate the friendly sentiments from which the proposition emanated. To him and others who have concurred in presenting the subject to my consideration, I am truly grateful. It is among the most pleasing reflections which arise on my reviewing my past career, that I have been able to secure the good opinion of such men. I am yours, truly, W. L. MARCY.

Hon. HIRAM J. REDFIELD.

The letter of Mr. REDFIELD, transmitting the above to General THOMAS, Mr. MARCY's Assistant Secretary of State, though not written for publication, may in this place be appropriately introduced.

MR. REDFIELD TO GEN. THOMAS.

BATAVIA, Friday, July 10, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 8th instant is received, in which you state that our late esteemed and lamented friend, W. L. MARCY, had, previous to his death, consented that I might furnish you with a copy of his letter to me, in answer to the proposition of certain merchants of the City of New-York, to make him the President of an International Bank. It affords me pleasure, therefore, to comply with your request. I should be gratified to see the letter published. It is admirable in sentiment and in language. The following paragraph would seem to be prophetic: "Every considerate man should desire to place an interval between the active affairs of his life and its close. In my case that space cannot be long." Alas! little did he then suppose that, in weeks or less than three months, He doubtless thought that the space, though short, might be sufficient for him to visit Europe and return—a year or two at least.

Yours, very truly, HIRAM J. REDFIELD.

Gen. J. A. THOMAS. —Evening Post.

What the Dred Scott Case Decided, and what it did not Decide.

The Boston *Law Reporter* for June contains a very able and thorough review of the Dred Scott "Decision," which will enable the reader to know what the Supreme Court has decided in this celebrated case, far more readily and clearly than he can learn from the official report itself. In fact, the review has done just what the reporter, Mr. HOWARD, in a long and confused head-note, attempted, but failed to accomplish.

Those also, who desire to understand, not merely the points which the so-called decision really decided, but what it did not decide, will do well to consult the *Law Reporter's* article, the authorship of which is ascribed to HORACE GRAY, JR., and JOHN LOWELL, two well-known legal gentlemen of Boston. The results of their investigation of the decision is briefly stated as follows:

"*First.*—As to the question, 'Can a negro be a citizen of the United States?' It has been commonly supposed that the Court decided this question in the negative. This is a mistake. From the form in which it was presented it was doubted whether it was properly before the Court for a decision. Four of the nine Judges thought that it was; these were the Chief Justice, and Justices WAYNE and DANIEL, who answered the question in the negative, and Justice CURTIS, who answers it in the affirmative. Of the Judges who give no opinion on the point, one, Judge MCLEAN, declares that if he answered the question, at all it would be in the affirmative; Judge CATRON, while Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gave an opinion directly involving an affirmative answer to the question; the three other Judges give no clue to their opinions. On this question, then, the Court stands thus: Three in the affirmative, three in the negative, and three silent.

"*Secondly.*—Was the Missouri Compromise Constitutional? It is a perfectly well-settled principle of the Supreme Court, and one that has been often laid down by it on the bench, that no part of an opinion of the Court is to be regarded as of authority as a precedent which was not necessary to the determination of the question before it. Anything beyond this is merely the expression of the individual opinion of the Judges, and it has been well said that 'if general dicta are to be considered as establishing the law, nothing is yet settled or can long be settled.' Bearing this in mind, let us look at the facts of the case. SCOTT was a slave in Missouri; was taken by his master to Illinois, and thence into a Territory of the United States, where Slavery was prohibited by the Missouri compromise; and thence back to Missouri. The opinion of the Court is placed upon the ground that the laws of Missouri are to decide whether SCOTT is or is not a slave now that he has returned thither. If this be so, what matters it whether the compromise was valid or invalid? In other words, whether SCOTT was free when in Illinois, or in the Territory, or whether he continued to be a slave all the time? And if the Court goes out of its way to give an opinion on this point, could a plainer instance be found of an opinion on a point not necessary to the determination of the rights of the parties?

"The Court, then, has not decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

"*Thirdly.*—This case is often spoken of as deciding that a master may take his slave to a free State and there hold him as a slave. This is a simple mistake; there is no such point decided. But

"*Fourthly.*—The doctrine is here established that, if a slave be taken by his master to a free State, and does not there claim his liberty, but consents to return with his master to a slave State, he may be held as a slave there, if the higher court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State because he was a slave in the State from which he was brought; nor, that a slave carried from a slave to a free State and brought back, is free because he might have claimed his freedom in the free State; nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return; but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master."

THE NEWBURGH MURDER—ANOTHER IDENTIFICATION.—The Bellows Falls (Vt.) Times of July 9, says that the mysterious murder at Newburgh, N. Y., which caused so much excitement throughout the country—the body having been identified before that as many times proved to be entirely [illegible]—is being assuming its third phase, in a manner which will interest people in that vicinity. It is now suggested that the person murdered was a girl from [illegible] where her father and other relatives now reside, and from whom nothing has been heard since the 10th of March last. It appears that the girl was married last Fall to a man whose real character she did not fully understand at the time, and on the 11th of March they went to Springfield, when they separated till the 18th of the same month, since which no tidings have been heard from the wife. Her husband, who formerly professed to be an Indian doctor, was in Putney six weeks since, and on being interrogated as to where his wife was, replied: "I hope she is in heaven," and that was all that could be obtained from him about her. He left, and the first suspicions were aroused. One or two of the toes of one foot of the person now in question were webbed, and she also had a scar on the side of her face, which corresponds precisely with the description of the murdered body found, as well as in the other cases of identification. An uncle of hers, who resides in Putney, visited Newburgh recently to make inquiries. When she left Putney she spoke of buying some jewelry at Bellows Falls. None of the jewelers here recognize the jewelry found on the dead body, as described. It is probable that the jewelry will be forwarded, and Mr. [illegible] says if he can see it he can tell at once whether it was any he ever sold. The jewelry might have been bought at Springfield. It is hardly probable that the mystery of this horrible murder will ever be known, though we understand that the friends of the principal subject of this notice feel painfully confident that what they apprehend is a dreadful reality.

[illegible]

The Chairman of the Board of Governors [illegible] W. T. PINCKNEY.

[illegible] of the Lunatic Asylum [illegible] of pay. After some discussion, Governor [illegible] speaking strongly in favor of the measure, and Governor TIEMANN speaking against the system of indiscriminate increase, the matter was referred to a Committee, with power.

[illegible] Governor GARVIN said that he had formerly been strongly induced to act with severity, but she had now acknowledged her error, and he wished the Board to forgive her and [illegible] She had already suffered sufficiently.

Governor DUANE thought she had fought the Board [illegible] She ought to have prevented the [illegible] of a Committee by an early acknowledgment. [illegible] The Board ought not to be [illegible] It was well known [illegible]

Governor TOWNSEND said the children had been out of school nearly three months. They were now under the charge of Mr. Oakey. They would be kept in [illegible] Governor TIEMANN [illegible]

Governor TIEMANN said that fourteen girls had been [illegible] through the influence of that woman. No [illegible] He had no confidence in her repentance.

Governor DUANE—That is so.

Governor TOWNSEND had a high respect for Mr. [illegible] but he might err. He did not think Miss Jackson had ever been convicted. He wished that [illegible] have an opportunity of securing another [illegible] Her position ought to be granted to allow the children to be restored to her without prejudice, [illegible] he might be enabled, after seventeen years [illegible] to obtain another position.

Governor TIEMANN said Miss Jackson had uniformly [illegible] was not as well managed [illegible] under Colonel Stearns.

Governor MALONEY regretted that the question was [illegible] The Committee had reported that the [illegible] Her petition was respectful, [illegible] Governor GARVIN, who now appeared in [illegible] after denouncing her cruelty even among [illegible] With his consent, she should [illegible]

Governor GARVIN did not care where Governor [illegible] He disapproved [illegible] the children's tongues. He said that Governor TIEMANN had always been bitter towards her. [illegible] What more did they want? No [illegible] He would be ashamed of his [illegible] if he could not forgive.

Governor DUANE said the Board was not a Board of [illegible] They had nothing to do [illegible] They were not the Almighty, but a Board of Governors elected by the people.

Governor ANDERSON regretted so much feeling. He wished to see the children back to school. The day [illegible] He disliked vindictive persecution. A poor, feeble, weak woman, with no friends to support her, ought not to be oppressed. The Board had nothing to do with the management of that school; it [illegible] The only question for the Board, was whether the children should be kept from such school.

[illegible] said Governor TIEMANN, if their tongues [illegible]

Governor SMITH, in continuation.—The evidence, [illegible] No, said Governor SMITH, she admitted [illegible]

Governor DUANE.—The more you talk, the worse it [illegible]

[illegible] She has made an open confession [illegible] in an inadvertent moment, she committed an [illegible] It was the [illegible] of the Board to send the children to school, and [illegible] He would read her application [illegible] which ran as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You will be so kind as to excuse [illegible] on a subject that has been [illegible] When I see the little children, for days and weeks together, deprived of their accustomed attendance upon the means of education, and entirely so through my fault, I am the more ready to do all in my power to remove the evil, if it may be done in an honorable manner. Allow me to say that I regret exceedingly that through my folly in an inadvertent moment, any child was punished or [illegible] Still, my experience in this [illegible] has taught me a lesson which will not be without its salutary help to me in my duties as an educator of children and youth. I can assure you and [illegible] I trust that this, my explanation and acknowledgment, will be found to be entirely satisfactory.

[illegible] respectfully, SUSAN F. K. JACKSON.

[illegible] moved that the lady be [illegible] with the understanding that the necessary [illegible] of the children be confined to Mr. Oakey. [illegible] said he would vote for that, provided [illegible] within 3 months. Gov. MALONEY [illegible]

[illegible] It would condemn [illegible] She was ill, and very probably [illegible] However, he was satisfied she [illegible] in less than 2 months.

[illegible] it was decided that the children be sent [illegible] Miss JACKSON for the space of three [illegible] Eight Governors voted in the affirmative, [illegible] in the negative, namely, Governor MALONEY.

The reports of several Committees were laid over [illegible] meeting, the hour being late, and presently the Board adjourned.

[illegible] A HATCHWAY.—JOHN W. FITZ[illegible] in the employment of [illegible] importers of fancy goods, No. [illegible] fell through the hatchway of the [illegible] Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] the floor of the first story, and injuring himself [illegible] Dr. [illegible] attend the injured man. [illegible] The young man resided in William[illegible] He was engaged in lowering some goods when the accident occurred.

[illegible] At a meeting of the Commissioners for the [illegible] of Quarantine, a resolution was passed [illegible] to hire one or more steamboats for Quarantine [illegible] and to perform the following service: [illegible] to make one or more trips each day for the purpose of taking the Health Officer and his assistants to [illegible] vessels anchored at the lower Quarantine. [illegible] sick and other persons and baggage to and from the lower Quarantine Hospital. [illegible] vessels and transport persons to and from [illegible] Quarantine anchorage. [illegible] is to be under the command of Captain [illegible] who is an old and experienced pilot of this port. The boat has already been bonded, and is now [illegible]

[illegible] DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of [illegible] a German woman, 36 years of age, who died on Monday night at her residence, No. [illegible] from the effects of burns received [illegible] of a lamp containing burning fluid having exploded while she was attempting to fill it while lighted. The occurrence took place at 9 o'clock in the evening and she died the same night. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of [illegible] a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, who, on Wednesday last, was run over by a gravel train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and fatally injured. The occurrence [illegible] and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday, at Governor's Island, [illegible] of an unknown woman, about 45 years [illegible] found in the river near the Island. The body was in a nude state and so much decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

[illegible] JOHN CLIFFORD, a young man from Hartford, fell into the excavation corner of Broadway and [illegible] Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. He sustained a spinal hurt, it is supposed, of the worst kind. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by a [illegible]

[illegible] BURGLARY.—Two young men, named [illegible] were arrested [illegible] attempting to [illegible] He had in his possession a complete set of [illegible]

[illegible] avoid [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. Daniel Devlin vs. Daniel D. Conover.—Mr. O'CONOR appeared with Messrs. Brady, [illegible] on behalf of Mr. Devlin yesterday morning. He moved an adjournment until Saturday or Friday after Judge Peabody should have rendered his decision upon the effect of the *certiorari* in staying his proceedings and preventing the issue of the warrants. He urged this in order to avoid arguing any more questions than were necessary; for the only one remaining in that case would be upon the propriety of quashing the *certiorari*, whether it [illegible]

Mr. Field pressed the case on. He did not wish to argue the question of stay at all, but would confine himself to the other point. He remarked upon the spectacle presented by three Judges, acting as if (although of course not really so acting, but appearing as to the people they were attempting to checkmate one another. Whatever Judge Peabody's decision, he should argue that the writ had been prematurely and improvidently issued. The argument would not be shortened by a postponement.

Judge DAVIES said that the argument should be confined to the point of the right to grant a *certiorari*, whenever it took place. He certainly should not decide it before Judge Peabody had rendered his decision.

Counsel continuing to hold opposite views the Court decided to postpone the hearing until Friday next, at 11 o'clock, with the understanding that the argument should be confined to the question of the original propriety of issuing the *certiorari*, it being presumed that Judge Peabody would pass on the other questions raised.

Mr. Field was about to move a reference to compute the damages upon the undertaking on the injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt and since dissolved, but postponed the motion to Friday, at Mr. Sickles' request.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

John Jessiman vs. Josiah Sackett.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

George V. Steele vs. Charles Sturges.—The motion that Sheriff deliver over the property to the receiver granted, without costs.

Fred Herrmann vs. Levi Cash et al.—Attachment discharged, without costs.

James G. Dimond vs. George Dick.—The discharge of workmen, &c., by the defendant, recognized the partnership as ended, and on that ground (if both parties did not assent to a dissolution) would justify a decree of dissolution. But as the charges of misconduct against the defendant are not sustained, or were in part sustained, or made much more broadly than the proof allows, the plaintiff cannot have costs in the action, but each party must pay his own costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

An application was made, yesterday, on behalf of the tax-payers, for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller from signing warrants for the pay of the old Policemen, since the new Act was declared constitutional.

The application was not granted, on account of some informality in the papers.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A meeting of this Board was held last evening. Present—Mayor POWELL, (presiding,) and Aldermen Pierson, Schols and Fithian, and Dr. Cleveland, Health Officer.

A number of cow-stables and vacant lots in the Eighteenth Ward were reported nuisances, and the usual order made.

NUISANCES ORDERED ABATED.

Three frame buildings in Bartlett-street; two tenement houses in Varet-street; vacant lots North Fifth-street; two lots on South Fifth street, between First and Second streets; vacant lots on Bartlett-street.

The Committee on Sunken Lots reported a large number of lots in the Eastern District, when the necessary action to have them filled was ordered.

A STATION-HOUSE.

The Station-house in the Third Precinct was reported by Health Warden LOTT as being in a very filthy condition, and some of the cells unfit for the confinement of prisoners.

Alderman FITHIAN said that he had prepared a report on the state of that Station-house, to make to the Common Council, and the subject was dropped.

A lot of stables on Willow and Amity streets, owned by Mr. PETCHEN, were declared a nuisance, and ordered abated within five days, under a penalty of $100 for each day thereafter.

LIME FOR STREETS.

Contracts for furnishing lime for the streets in the Eastern District, was awarded to Mr. BEAMS, at eleven cents per bushel, and in the Western District, to Mr. BELL, at thirteen cents per bushel.

Alderman SCHOLS moved that the contractors for cleaning the Wards be allowed $3 50 per day, for horse, cart and two men, while actually engaged in distributing the lime. Adopted.

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Alderman SCHOLS said there was much talk about the bone-boiling establishments in the Ninth Ward, when Alderman PIERSON moved that the parties in interest be heard on Tuesday next. Agreed to.

THE NUISANCE AT THE FOOT OF BROADWAY.

Alderman SCHOLS said that something should be done about DEBURG's place at the foot of Broadway. He had made fair promises, but the nuisance was not abated. Mr. DEBURG had a steamboat running to Barren Island every day, and could bring up just enough of the flesh to keep his mill in operation, and when the Committee go there they cannot find anything. The only way to abate the nuisance, in the Alderman's opinion, was to stop the works entirely. Mr. DEBURG bought damaged guano (in lumps) and ground it at this place. There were green bones there, &c., &c., and the people were continually complaining.

Alderman PIERSON moved that the proprietor, Mr. DE BURG, be notified that continued complaints are made of the nuisance at his place, to cease grinding guano, to remove green bones, and to remove all other bad smells dangerous to public health, and to appear before the Board on Tuesday next. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves: In market to-day.	Beeves: Received for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3663	3536	33	436	981	912
Browning's, Sixth-street		62	30	36	5634	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.		37	71	147	4685	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street		[illegible]	129	102		
Sales reported at Bergen		300				
Total for week		[illegible]	264	711	11[illegible]	912
Last week	2680	2640	265	715	10465	1[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ... 2,540

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1677				330
Hudson River Railroad	310				
Hudson River Boats	600				582
Harlem Railroad	31	33	436	981	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
Elizabethtown Boats					

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2614	Hogs	1[illegible]
Sheep	2520	Horses	2
Calves	314		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following States:

Ohio	[illegible]	Massachusetts	—
New-York	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	[illegible]	Texas	—
Kentucky	[illegible]	Connecticut	—
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Virginia	—	[illegible]	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters, the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned [illegible] When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is [illegible] number of pounds to the 100 lbs of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for [illegible] weight, which is generally [illegible] than they weigh when alive, the hide and offal making the difference. [illegible] The average run is about one-half the live weight.

[illegible] market for the [illegible] the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The general prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	12c. @12½c.	12½c. @13c.
Medium Quality	10½c. @11c.	11½c. @12c.
Poor quality	9c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	10c. @12c.
Average of all sales	10½c. @10½c.	11c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@12c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11½c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

An early glance at the cattle yards this morning was sufficient to convince any one at all acquainted with the requirements of our present meat market that they might reasonably expect a reduction of their butchers' bill for the ensuing week, at least.

Every available yard at Forty-fourth-street was called into requisition, as were also the extensive addition of new grounds. By reference to the books we found 3,663 cattle, including the stale ones of last week, thrown into this market, which is more than have been yarded at any one time since last Fall. Of course, prices took one, if not two steps downwards from last Wednesday's sales, when there were 1,462 animals less.

The quality to-day was an improvement on recent offerings, thus keeping the *general average* prices higher than they otherwise would be. As it was, prices declined fully 1c. on good cattle, and more than that on common and poor stock. The transactions of the day were very large, many butchers buying more than the week's supply. We saw but few graziers making purchases, and they missed a fine opportunity to stock their pastures at low figures.... The supply was greater than was wanted by some 600 head, to which may be added over 300 cattle kept at Bergen, and quite as many on the upper part of New-York Island, with a few stopped at Albany. This leaves 1,200 to 1,500 over for another market, without new receipts.... The Brighton and other Eastern dealers did not allow the opportunity of supplying themselves go unimproved, as they bought some 200 head at Albany.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
281	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery & Murray.
80	Kentucky	S. P. Tucker	Sherman & Hoag.
77	Ohio	C. Bonrum	E. H. Shepherd.
102	Ohio	Carver & CO	Geo. Ayrault.
75	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Vail & Carey.
65	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
74	Indiana	Boyd and others	Miller, H'ng&G'ny.
90	Illinois	Platt & Reid	J. A. Merritt.
180	Ohio	Clark	Purchased Wheat'n
48	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett	Beach & Bray.
80	Ohio	J. Bryant	G. G. Teed.
35	Ohio	J. Bailey	Mead & Holcomb.
85	Illinois	Nicholas Manchester	Bloomer & Silleck.
31	Ohio	Candless & Brock	Geo. W. Martin.
[illegible]	Indiana	James Williams	J. H. Williams.
121	Illinois	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
100	Ohio	J. Ferrill	J. A. Merritt.
44	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
31	Kentucky	S. B. Richardson	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	Illinois	A. M. Allerton, Jr.	C. W. Conger.
100	Illinois	Smith & Butler	T. White & Son.
[illegible]	Kentucky	E. W. Ebert	Westheimer & Bro.
130	Illinois	J. B. Dunlap	D. Barnes.
[illegible]	Indiana	Loder & Jackson	R. S. Belden.
[illegible]	Ohio	George Sage	Owner.
122	Indiana	Yazell & Co.	T. Wheeler.
223	Illinois	Silver & Lakey	Belden & Wells.
81	Ohio	Caldwell & Johnson	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	S. Howard	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	H. Eisner	Owners.
51	Ohio	Thos. Hosbury	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	Illinois	Carver & Shelby	Geo. Ayrault.
101	Illinois	Wm. Smith	Owner.
31	Ohio	Brock & McCanless	George Martin.
50	Kentucky	Duncan & Connell	H. Eckstein.
[illegible]	Kentucky	C. J. Crouse	Seigle & Myers.
65	Ohio	Hedges & Taylor	Owners.
38	N. Y.	Tallman & Barnes	Owners.
36	N. Y.	M. P. Holley	Owners.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

T. P. MILLER brought on 140 cattle, of medium grades, from Logan County, O., weighing 1,325 to 1,350 lbs. at home. VAIL & CAREY were selling part of them at 10c.@11c., and MEAD & HOLCOMB were running out the balance at similar rates. Mr. MILLER, in common with others who brought cattle over the Lake Shore Road, complains of the managers for not allowing their cattle to be taken off that road until their charges were paid. The detention might have been serious had not the agent of the Erie Road, in one case, promptly given his check for the amount. In another instance, one drover, finding the dilemma in which several of his comrades were placed, magnanimously advanced $500 to help them along. It is generally understood that the Lake Shore and Erie Railroads are at loggerheads, but the former road should not carry the matter so far as to thwart the plans, and throw out of market unsuspecting and unforewarned drovers.

YEAZELL & CO. and RICHISON had 122 Cattle fed in Hendricks County, Ind. They were a choice lot selling by T. WHEELER, at 11c.@12c. C. G. CORNELL took 15 at $110 each, or over 12c. on 900 lbs. Mr. YEAZELL is severe in his denunciation of the feeder from whom he purchased them, charging him with stupefying them so much with corn meal and salt the day before weighing, that three died before driving 8 miles, besides materially injuring the balance. WM. MOORE bought 33 of the above at $97, or 11½c. sellers' and 12c. buyers' estimates.

BEACH & BRAG sold 48 good Ohio Cattle for MESSENGER & GILLET, at 10c.@12c. They sold at Bergen, 96 ordinary Bullocks for J. HUSSEY, of Ind., at 9c.@11c., or as they say, for more than they could get here today.

J. BAILEY furnished 35 common three-year-old Steers, from Pickaway County, Ohio, which were bringing about 10c. ℔ lb. Home weight, 1,200 lbs. MEAD & HOLCOMB, sellers.

GEO. W. MARTIN sold 31 medium cattle for MCCANDLESS & BROCK at about 10c., and one overgrown specimen of a bull for some "*incognito*" of Westchester County, estimated to weigh 1,500 lbs. net. The latter brought $60, or 5c. ℔ lb., about what we should think it would be worth to eat it.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN furnished 281 Illinois cattle, weighing 1,400@1,450 lbs. at home. S. ULERY was selling 128 of the heavier animals at 11c.@11½c., and R. MURRAY the balance, which were not as good, at 10c.@11c. The drove, as a whole, was a very fair one.

S. P. TUCKER had 80 medium to fair Kentucky cattle, rated 700 lbs., selling by HOAG & HURD at 9½c.@11c.

C. BONRUM forwarded 77 steers and coarse oxen from Ohio, which E. H. SHEPARD was working off slowly at about 10c. They were tolerably well fed, but many of them were rough in their build. Estimated 750 lbs. net.

CARVER & CO.'s drove of 102 medium Ohio cattle, were bringing 10c.@10½c., by GEO. AYRAULT, seller.

PRATT & REID had 90 good Illinois Cattle, rated 750 lbs., which J. A. MERRITT was selling at 11c.@12c.

J. BRYANT furnished good Ohio Steers, selling by C. G. TEED, at 11c.@11½c., and a very few at 12c. on 750 lbs.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no improvement in this market, but if the present appearance of dry weather is not fallacious, prices will doubtless advance under more active demand.

ALLERTON reports 33 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Market supplied, with dull sales.

BROWNING reports receipts of 28 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Market a trifle better than last week, but still dull. With light receipts there are enough on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Good supply with a slow market.

O'BRIEN reports 129 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. Market overstocked, with dull sales, milkmen finding it cheaper to make good their quota of milk by applying at the pump instead of purchasing fresh cows.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sales are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With a fair supply of Veals the market has been tolerably brisk, with no especial variation in prices. The decline of beef to-day, however, rather depresses the price of Calves.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 436 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Very few 7½c. Market not quite as good as last week, with a full supply on hand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb. Very few extras 7½c. Medium supply, with a moderate demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 147 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few very extra ones brought 8c. Fair supply with an active market.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. A few at 7½c. An abundant supply with medium sales at former prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is generally [illegible] than they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the difference. [illegible] The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep [illegible] give 12,823 Sheep and Lambs for the past week, or some 1,500 increase over the previous week. There has been a great degree of briskness in the market, and some purchases by graziers and for shipping. Prices have not materially changed.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 981 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Market well supplied.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,634 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$6 each, or 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@15c. for Lambs. A few very fine Sheep were sold as $9 each, and some Lambs at $7. Receipts have been large, and new arrivals are still coming in, which will enter into next week's figures. Among others we noticed one lot of fine Kentucky Sheep, and a lot of very nice lambs from Herkimer County, N. Y. Sheep are rather dull, but good Lambs sell well.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,685 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$6 ℔ head. Good supply and brisk sales.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1857.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

68 Lambs	$294 75	68 Lambs	$406 00
75 Lambs	320 00	71 Lambs	312 38
[illegible] Lambs	[illegible] 50	115 Sheep	575 75
29 Lambs	91 50	35 Sheep	159 50
34 Lambs	136 50	112 Sheep	559 57
17 Lambs	56 00	208 Sheep	752 62

By weight the above brought 10c.@11c. net for Sheep, and 12c.@15c. for Lambs. The latter are scarce.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUDD at CHAMBERLAIN'S for the week ending July 14, 1857, viz.: 1,308 Sheep, for $4,868 30.

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,686 Sheep and Lambs for $4,687 50.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 2,480 Sheep and Lambs at $4 37 average price per head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

178 Sheep and Lambs	$694 18
144 Sheep and Lambs	597 50
11 Sheep and Lambs	93 50
39 Sheep and Lambs	169 00

The 11 Sheep were very fine, bringing $8 50 each. A few fat Lambs are bringing $6 50@$7.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

Receipts have been light for the past week, and prices favor the seller. The demand is not large at present. Both prices and warm weather are against packing.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 912 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7½c.@7¾c., with a light stock on hand. The supply is, however, equal to the demand, during the hot weather. Packers are not buying at the prevailing rates.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ... 7½@7¾ | Dressed ... 9¾@9½

DISTILLERY.

Live ... 6¾@7 | Dressed ... 8¾@9

Receipts light, with but little demand.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	7½@7¾	9¾@9¾
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7½@7¾	9¾@9¾
Still Hogs	7¼@7½	9 @9¾
Stock Hogs	6¾@7	

Hogs are arriving very slowly, and prices are favoring the sellers; the market well cleared up, and can hear of but few on the way.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

The Cattle market since our last has been rather dull—some 200 head of Beef Cattle being left over, in consequence of prices declining about 50 cents on the 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipt of Beef Cattle for the week ending yesterday amounted to 975 head, principally Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania cattle. The sales amounted to 800 head, at from $10@$10 50, $11 50, $12, and a few of the rest as high as $12 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—This market was quite active, and former prices were well maintained. Sales of 6,000 head were made, at from $3 to $4 50 a piece, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.—The demand for swine continues good, and 1,000 head were disposed of, at from $9 to $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

COWS AND CALVES.—We have no change to note in this market, the demand not being very brisk. The sales amounted to 275 head, at from $20 to $50 a head.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With the advancing season a portion of the early fruits and vegetables, having spent their term, give way to later supplies.

Strawberries are gone, except a very few, not worth quoting, and cherries are fast falling. Raspberries are in their hight, and a marked decline is noted. The supply of the cultivated varieties is much larger this season than formerly.

Of old Potatoes we make no changes, very little is now doing with them, new ones from Bermuda, the South, New-Jersey and Long Island taking their places.

Cabbages give promise of a beautiful crop, and prices are fast declining. Cauliflowers are also in fair supply.

Cucumbers are arriving freely from Norfolk, and a very few are furnished by the early gardeners on Long Island.

Eggs are less abundant, although the advanced rates will doubtless bring them forward.

Butter is dull, as a matter of course, during the hot weather when very little shipping is going on, and the City trade is diminishing in consequence of emigration to the country.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	—
Potatoes—L. Island, new, ℔ bush.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Jersey, new, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Onions—New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@	75
Onions—Bermuda, ℔ lb.	1½	@	2
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Carrots—℔ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Raspberries—Jersey, ℔ 100 baskets	3 00	@	8 50
Raspberries—Antwerp, ℔ 100 bask's	8 00	@	10 00
Lettuce—℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ℔ basket	50	@	62
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℔ basket	2 00	@	2 50
Gooseberries—℔ bushel	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl.	5 50	@	6 00
Currants—℔ lb.	5	@	6
Cherries—℔ lb.	6	@	12
Watermelons, West India, ℔ 100	30 00	@	50 00
Radishes—℔ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, Jersey, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Squashes—Norfolk, striped, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	—
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	—
String Beans—Jersey, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—℔ doz.	1 25	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	23	@	—
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	20	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Lard—in bbls.	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ℔ lb.	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz.	18	@	—
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz.	16	@	17½
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	20	@	22
Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—℔ lb.	18	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz.	2 50	@	3 00
Woodcocks—℔ doz.	3 00	@	—

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, at old rates. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $7 31¼@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¼c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market is firmer, prices show no remarkable variation. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 11c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@14¼c. ℔ lb. Stock in first hands yesterday, 100,582 pkgs., including of Rio 63,905; of Java, Mats, 16,861; of Java, Mats, Gov. Bags, 1,648; of Ceylon, 1,060; of Maracaibo, 5,969; of Laguayra, 2,987; of St. Domingo, 200; of Costa Rica, 3,560; of other descriptions, 300.

COPPER—Is heavy and languid, with some offering. New Sheathing, 29c.; Yellow do., 25c.; Old do., 21c.; American Ingot and Chili Pig, 24c.@24½c.; Bolts, 29c.; Braziers', 29c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	13
Middling	14½	14½	14½	15
Middling Fair	15½	15½	15¼	15¾
Fair	15½	15½	15½	16

DRY GOODS—The supply is more extensive, but there exists a somewhat livelier inquiry for desirable goods, but [illegible] report anything like vigorous [illegible] no general revival of business [illegible] in the absence of adequate capital.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is moderately active and steady. Sales, 6,500 bbls., [illegible] at some decline, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	6 [illegible]	6 75
Superfine Ind. and Upper Lake	6 15	6 30
Superfine Ohio	6 20	6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30	6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50	8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50	8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75	7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40	10 00

Canadian is unchanged. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 [illegible] for low superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern continues in light supply, and fair request, at rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls., low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible] $9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm at $4 30@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is rather tame, and prices show no improvement.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the leading varieties, at essentially unaltered rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and is less valuable, yet is not active. Sales, 11,000 bushels, including inferior Red Canadian, old club, at $1 45; fair Red Western, old club, at $1 50; prime new White Southern, at $1 90@$1 97, and new Red do., at $1 85@[illegible] ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 73½@$2 for White; and $1 45@$1 70 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid, at $1 15@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last quoted. Oats are plenty and heavy at 63c.@65c. for Western; 63c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 54c.@63c. for Canadian; and 50c.@60c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but at irregular prices. Sales, 42,000 bushels, at 81c.@83c. for mixed; 85c.@86c. for Yellow; and 90c.@91c. for White, ℔ bushel. White Beans, $2 25; Canadian Peas, $1 08@$1 12 ℔ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $3 50 ℔ 2 bushels.

HAY—There were 400 bales River bought, at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sells very slowly at previous nominal quotations.

HIDES—Are in good request and are quite stiffly held. Stock in first hands, 187,300, against 104,000 same time last year.

HOPS—Range from 8c.@12c. ℔ lb., with a moderate supply and demand.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues quiet, yet steady, at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is actively inquired for at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is fair and with a very moderate stock available, prices are well supported. The Chicago *Press*, of the 11th inst., says: "During the week the better feeling which had previously characterized the trade has gained strength from the steady improvement in the general prospects of the country. A large proportion of the sales have been been made for cash and cargoes have improved in price. The stock in the yards is larger than at this time in any previous year. At the opening the amount was in the neighborhood of 160,000,000 feet, one-half of which was in excess of that carried over in any former year. Since then the receipts have equaled those of last year while the sales have to some extent fallen off. The principal articles carried over were joists, scantling and flooring. There is now in market but very little dry finishing lumber, the only description which it is important to have dry. One dealer a few days ago was compelled to make the entire circuit of the yards to fill an order for 10,000 feet. With this large stock in hand, very much of which has been laid in at low prices, and which promises during the season to appreciate considerably in value, and with the prospect of a future demand commensurate with the increasing prosperity and rapid settlement of the broad region with which we are but just brought into commercial connection, the general cheerfulness which animates the trade is seen not to be ill-founded. The following are the present rates at the yards: Clear ℔ M green, $35; dry, $40; 2d clear ℔ M green, $28; dry, $33; culls ℔ M green, $10@11; common boards, joist and scant, (16 ft.,) $14 50@$15; fencing, 13x14 ft., $14@$14 50; fencing, 16 ft., $15; common flooring, dry, $18@$20; dressed flooring, $22@$24; clear flooring, $28; common siding, $15; clear siding, $17@$18. HARDWOOD.—Oak and ash plank ℔ M, $15@$16; hickory plank ℔ M, $30; hickory axletrees, 75c.; maple axletrees, 50c.; spokes ℔ M, $15; white wood (lumber) ℔ M, $12@$15; black walnut ℔ M, $18@$20."

MOLASSES—The demand continues very moderate, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c.@67c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 46c.@48c.; New-Orleans, in bbls, 70c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; wrought, 6½c.@6¾c. for German, and 7½c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted, at $1 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is still pretty actively sought after, and is worth 48c.@49c., here, ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 62½@$1 75, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin is lightly dealt in, yet firm, at $1 85 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $2@$5 for No. 1, and $5@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $39@$40; Country thin, at $33@$34, ℔ ton.

OILS—Whale continues in demand, while Sperm is very sparingly inquired for at old prices. Red Oil, 63c.@68c. ℔ gallon; Palm, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.; Olive, $1 [illegible]@$1 35 ℔ gallon, and $3 37@$3 62½ ℔ basket. Linseed is lightly dealt in, and is heavy, at 75c.@77c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 13, (for the week.) Sperm—The market is very quiet; we have no sales to report since our last. Whale continues in good demand and firm; since our last the sales amount to 3,091 bbls. in parcels; 350 bbls. at 72c.; 860 do. at 75c.; the Wm. C. Nye's cargo of 1,641 bbls. upon private terms; and 640 do. dark at 64c. ℔ gallon. There is a rumor of a sale of 1,900 bbls. at the westward, at 60c., but we have no definite information as to the particulars. Whalebone—The market is exceedingly brisk, and prices have advanced to $1 ℔ lb., at which holders now refuse to operate; the transactions for the week include sales of 91,500 lbs. in parcels, as follows: 2,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at 95c.; 5,000 do. at 97½c.; 35,000 do. at $1; 15,000 do. at a price not transpired, but understood at $1; 19,000 do. northwest, at $1; 9,500 do. do. at a price not transpired, and 6,000 do. South Sea, at 90c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, chiefly by speculators, at improved prices. Sales, 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $22 90@$23 25 for Mess, here; $23 for Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, prior to Nov. 1; and $19 15@$19 25 for Prime, here, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 320 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 280 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$29 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23@$23 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for new Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is plentier, and is more inquired for at former prices. Other kinds are unchanged.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet, and prices lean in favor of buyers.

SUGARS—The demand is fair for raw and refined, but prices are drooping. Sales have been reported of 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 9c.@10½c.; and 900 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. STUART's quotations for refined are as follows: Double Refined Loaf, at 14¾c.; Double Refined Crushed, at 14¾c.; Double Refined Ground, at 13¾c.; (A) Crushed, at 14c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 30,000 lbs. prime, at 11¾@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Greens appear quiet,—while Blacks are in pretty active demand. Prices of all desirable qualities favor factors.

Total Exports of Teas from all ports in China to the United States, from July 1, to May 8:

	1856-7.	1855-6.
Total green, lbs.	22,491,251	16,388,916
Total black, lbs.	14,686,840	7,912,876
Grand Total, lbs.	37,178,091	24,301,792

TIN—Is inactive and depressed, at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate at full prices for Crude and manufactured.

WHALEBONE—Continues in lively request at our quotations: Polar, $1 10@$1 12½; Ochotsk, small, $1; N. W. Coast, 95c.@$1; South Sea, 85c.@90c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 29½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is moderately inquired for, chiefly by manufacturers, who are reluctant to purchase more than they immediately need at prevailing rates. Foreign is lightly dealt in, yet is held with reviving confidence. The week's sales include 85,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 15,000 lbs. do. Pulled, choice lots of which are very scarce, and sundry small parcels of Foreign, at prices within our range. American Saxony Fleece, 55c.@65c.; do. Full-blood Merino, 48c.@[illegible]; do. ¾ and ½ Merino, 40c.@42c.; do. Native and ¼ Merino, 34c.@38c.; Extra Pulled, 44c.@[illegible]; Superfine Pulled, 38c.@40c.; No. 1 Pulled, [illegible]; California Fine, unwashed, 25c.@28c.; California Common, unwashed, 12c.@17c.; Peruvian, washed, 26c.@[illegible]; Valparaiso, unwashed, 14c.@16c.; South American Common, washed, 15c.@[illegible]; do. Entre Rios, washed, 16c.@[illegible]; do. unwashed, [illegible]; Cordova, washed, 28c.@30c.; East India, washed, 24c.@26c.; African, unwashed, 8c.@12c.; do. washed, 18c.@[illegible]; Smyrna, unwashed, [illegible]; do. washed, 25c.@[illegible]; Mexican, unwashed, 12c.@[illegible].

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.; Flour, [illegible]; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef, [illegible]; and heavy goods [illegible] For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been; a ship [illegible] to London at [illegible]; a bark from Mobile to New-York, [illegible] a brig to [illegible] Logwood, a bark to [illegible] a brig to Europe.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR [illegible] American, German, [illegible] in want of servants [illegible] any branch of domestic service [illegible] superior class of servants [illegible] and Foreign Servants' [illegible] at, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS [illegible] and female help, of all [illegible] bell boys and farm hands [illegible] The choicest selection [illegible] by the proprietor of this office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN [illegible] takes charge of a young baby from its birth, and washes for the nursery; is a good [illegible] and waiting; assists with the washing [illegible] in the country [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] young woman, a situation [illegible] waiting upon a lady, or sewing [illegible] going in the country [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] Protestant woman as nurse [illegible] chambermaid, fine washing and ironing [illegible] among children; well recommended [illegible] 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE [illegible] Scotchman wishes a situation; [illegible] the house at home and in London [illegible] the best manner. Will be found [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter [illegible] vate family; having objection to go the country for Summer with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at West [illegible] for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework [illegible] family; is a good washer and ironer [illegible] about cooking; is willing to take directions [illegible] 6 o'clock, at No. 15 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A Protestant young man. Will work [illegible] week. Has the best of references [illegible] temperate. Will go in the country [illegible] Apply this week, at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] woman as cook; is a good baker [illegible] understands pastry, &c. [illegible] no objection to go [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] 2d-av. for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN A situation as barkeeper, or would take charge of a liquor store. Call on E. R., Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand streets.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY GIRL, A situation to take care of a growing child [illegible] plain sewing; would wait on a lady [illegible] Good City reference. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and [illegible] Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] Varick-st., back room, first floor.

AT MORRIS, CONNERY & CO.'S, NO. [illegible] Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st. [illegible] respectable servants for every description of work [illegible] City and country; also coachmen, farmers [illegible] at this or the other office, No. 120 Greenwich-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER, of unexceptionable character, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a set of books in a first class dry goods importing and jobbing house. None other need apply. Address H., Box No. [illegible] with name and reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Nurse—one desirous of returning to England [illegible] company a lady and gentleman early in [illegible] take charge of an infant. None need apply unless thoroughly competent and possessing the best of references. Address, post-paid, box No. [illegible] post-office.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, [illegible] clerk for a shipping office, 2 [illegible] class road, one man to drive an express wagon, one book-keeper, 3 bar-tenders, 2 boys for stores [illegible] stewardess, and 5 girls to travel. Apply to GILLETT & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WHO is willing and capable of taking the charge of a handsome house, with small family, (no children,) may hear of a desirable situation by addressing A. [illegible] No. [illegible] Lower Post-Office, with name, references, &c.

WANTED—A LAD, 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN A hardware store, in the lower part of the City. Salary, first year, $100. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, W. C. D., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL OF ALL WORK. Apply at No. 739 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is [illegible] A new boarding house has been erected [illegible] abroad, under charge of the teacher. The [illegible] of the school is elevated, and the income [illegible] Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor in a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the ancient languages, English branches, German, French, Italian and Spanish. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to [illegible] HITCHINGS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 16th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 140 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—ON LONG ISLAND, AT a large and respectable farm house, situated near the sea shore; accommodations for two families, with servants, for which a fair and liberal price will be paid. The best of references given and required. Address, within one week, postpaid, stating particulars of locality, terms, &c., Box No. 3,369, New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, not below 14th-st. A permanency is desired, and all things will be satisfactory. The terms must be moderate. Address A. T. E., [illegible] Office, stating particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family in the eastern part of Brooklyn; references given. Address L. H., box No. 1,130 New-York P. O.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, a front parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 168 Pacific-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in the beautiful village, of easy access to [illegible] and the surrounding country [illegible] and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most [illegible] desirable Summer resorts. E. E. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Sprague House,) Prop'r.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING.—THE PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and [illegible] is now open and ready for the reception of [illegible] It is now well furnished [illegible] on the great South Bay [illegible] 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. [illegible] G. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—A FEW families can be accommodated with board in a private family near Cornwall. The house is situated among [illegible] by boats to Cornwall or Erie Railroad to Turners. For particulars, apply to JOHN F. S. SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, or [illegible] C. RIDER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEPTUNE DAY HOTEL—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests, is situated on the New-Jersey shore of the Bay of New-York [illegible] Perry. Sea air, sea bathing and [illegible] H. W. [illegible] Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st. CHARLES [illegible] and D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for [illegible] best and most [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FAIR HAVEN [illegible] HENRY C. VALENTINE [illegible] Landing [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. yesterday, with three days' later news. The steam-propeller *Fox*, fitted out by Lady FRANKLIN, sailed for the Arctic regions, in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his crew, on [illegible]. It is considered that the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* may be launched in September, [illegible] her trial trip will be de[illegible] until April. The American merchants in Liverpool gave a banquet on the 4th to Captain [illegible] and the officers of the *Niagara*.

The conspiracies of Italians against the Emperor of the French are stated to be of a more serious character than was originally supposed. Arrests had taken place to the number of twenty-one. [illegible] Republican [illegible].

[illegible] relative to the Spanish [illegible].

[illegible] taken place in various [illegible], organized, it is said, by MAZZINI. [illegible] taken place at Genoa, [illegible] and large quantities of [illegible] had been seized.

The pending difficulties between Prussia and [illegible], and between Turkey and Belgium, had [illegible] towards solution. It is [illegible] that the latter was brought about by Lord [illegible] DE REDCLIFFE, and it seemed likely to assume some importance.

One of our Special Washington Correspondents telegraphs that Gen. WALKER, who is now at New-Orleans, is making preparations for an immediate return to Nicaragua. His officers are requested to report immediately, and to hold themselves in readiness to recruit for the service.

Our own correspondent, in a letter which we publish this morning, gives a graphic account of the terrible fire that recently occurred in the New-York State Lunatic Asylum. That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and though none of the lunatics were injured, [illegible] was pitiful to behold. The [illegible] has been estimated at $200,000.

Mr. MITCHELL, the State Geologist of North Carolina, was drowned in the Cat-tail Fork of [illegible] River a short time since. He was walking on the edge of a precipice, when his feet slipped and he fell forty feet into the river. He was engaged at the time in a scientific exploration.

The Mayor yesterday signed the resolution of the Common Council directing the station-houses and Police property to be transferred to the Metropolitan Commissioners. He also ordered his late [illegible] to deliver up the station-houses, which [illegible] with one or two exceptions. Superintendent TALLMADGE directed the Captains and Sergeants under his care to take possession of the same. This trick of the Mayor in keeping the Metropolitan Commissioners out of the station-houses so long will cost the City a pretty penny for such little items as house rent and general Ex[illegible]. The sum is moderate, indeed, who estimates it less than $15,000 or $20,000.

The Comptroller yesterday paid off the Municipal Police of the first eight Wards, and took a receipt in full of all claims and demands. The amount disbursed was not far from $35,000. He will resume payment in the case of the remaining [illegible] on Friday and Saturday. Mr. FLAGG also [illegible] for $100,000, with which to meet [illegible] demands of the Metropolitan Police, but the Mayor declined to sign it, and returned it with his objections.

A large number of new policemen are to be sworn in this morning for service in the lower Wards. There are rumors of intended resistance among the people from Faderland who "most do congregate" in these Wards, and startling stories are in circulation that large quantities of ammunition, in the shape of paving-stones, have been stowed away in upper rooms to be brought into requisition when the ball opens; the houses where these missiles were carried in during a few nights since are, with their occupants, under surveillance, and it is said example will be made of the first person caught throwing a brick from the house-tops, as that is not considered a Christian [illegible] of warfare.

Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners, invited Mr. DEVELIN to transfer the office of the late Chief of Police to the Commission. Mr. DEVELIN tendered the small room which contains the telegraph apparatus, but there his generosity ended. Mr. DRAPER will probably make another attempt to-day to get possession.

Among the many rumors of secret arrangements [illegible] of the present excitement in the City to the acts of the recent Legislature, there is one that finds believers, to wit: That the leaders of the Democratic party, in secret meeting, decided, after considerable opposition, to organize Committees in the several Wards, to keep the feeling against the new Police Act agitated, until the next election. It is said that the Committees have been appointed, and are now prepared to act.

The Democratic members of the Common Council deny, with much warmth, that they are favoring acts of violence against the new Police. They say they have to do only with the authors of the act, and that they intend to meet them at the ballot-box.

All was quiet in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday and last night. There were no gatherings on street corners during the day, nor manifestations of excitement. The lately excited Germans laid by their weapons and resumed their daily avocations. Capt. HARTT did not consider it necessary to invoke the assistance of policemen from any of the other Wards, and none were sent to him. He feels sanguine that there will be no further trouble, but considers it advisable to use the most discreet precaution against any further outbreak.

The Coroner's investigation in the MULLER case was continued yesterday at the same place as on the previous day. A number of German witnesses were examined, whose evidence did little more than confirm the testimony given on the first day, and at 12½ o'clock the inquest was further adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock. It will be resumed in the room of the Court of Sessions, at the instance of District-Attorney HALL.

A daring incendiary fire occurred last night, about 10½ o'clock the large frame building on [illegible] street, between Second and Third avenues, occupied by WM. TILDEN & Co. as a varnish factory, was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the strong breeze and the combustible material, [illegible] impossible to stop the flames, and it [illegible] great difficulty the adjoining buildings [illegible]. The factory is an entire loss. Pre[illegible] the breaking out of the fire some persons living opposite saw a man and a boy dropping [illegible] loose boards in the [illegible] of the building. Owing to the late hour we could not ascertain whether there was any insurance.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Board at first agreed to non-concur with the Aldermen as to the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department. A long and tedious effort [illegible] reconsideration, and for a long time [illegible]. The papers were [illegible] referred back to the Committee on Ordinances, after a discussion occupying nearly three hours, marked by some personalities and much confusion.

The Board of Education held a long session last evening, transacting some important business,—among which was a report from the Finance Com[illegible] supporting Proclamation [illegible] to sign some hard bills [illegible] Ward,—with [illegible] appropriating money for [illegible] in school-houses in the [illegible], Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards. [illegible] made by the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending a plan of organization for that institution.

Yesterday morning patrolman THOMAS CONEY, of the 9th Precinct, observed a man named JOHN HEFFERMAN violating the corporation ordinance by allowing dirt to fall from his cart, near the dumping ground, foot of Hammond street and North River. He ordered him to stop and fix the tail-board of his cart, when HEFFERMAN immediately attempted to drive off. The patrolman sprang into the vehicle, whereupon he was clinched by the throat; a struggle ensued and both fell out, the officer receiving severe injuries in the fall, his lip being cut open and his tongue nearly severed in two. He, however, secured his prisoner, who was brought before Justice DAVISON and held to bail in $500 to answer.

The seven persons mentioned yesterday as under arrest at Quarantine for a breach of the Health laws, were yesterday brought up to the City in charge of the Police, and committed for examination. The Captain of the brig *Two Boys* appeared and claimed his boat. The men allege that they had the permission of the mate or ship-keeper to use the boat. No new cases of infected vessels arrived, but several other cases of small-pox were taken out of the ship *Ellen Austin*. There are twenty-three vessels now at anchor at old Quarantine.

The argument, which was to have taken place yesterday before Judge DAVIES, in the motion to quash the *certiorari* granted by him in the Street Commissioner's case, was adjourned until Friday next. The counsel are simply to argue the question of the propriety of issuing the writ.

The Cattle Markets were largely over-supplied yesterday, the offerings for the week amounting to 4,090, and these mostly of medium to fair quality. This is nearly double the quantity wanted at this season, when the influx of strangers is small, and large numbers of residents are absent. Prices, as a matter of course, fell off considerably, probably ten per cent. on the best animals, and much more than this on the poorer grades. Full six hundred cattle were left over unsold last evening, notwithstanding that many butchers bought in nearly double their usual supply.

The great cricket match at Albany, between the State Club and the New-York City Club, has been decided in favor of the former.

The Brooklyn Common Council last night voted to expel Alderman PRESTON, who, as a member of the Board of Health, accepted a bribe of $250 to influence his action. Only one member voted nay.

The Panchita Claim.

The claim for indemnity at the hands of the British Government, set up by the owners of the *Panchita* in consequence of her seizure and detention, is before the Cabinet at Washington. The fact is announced in a letter from our special correspondent, published this morning, in which the subject is discussed, and the probable action of the Government foreshadowed. It would appear that, technically, the claim to indemnity is well founded, but that practically its enforcement by the United States will depend at last—as we have already anticipated—upon the decision of the question whether the *Panchita* was engaged in lawful trade or not. The right of the Government to demand and enforce indemnity would seem to be clear; but this is one of those cases in which the right to do a thing does not necessarily carry with it the *duty* of exercising that right. Fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, or the *intent* to engage in the nefarious traffic, does not constitute piracy, unless the suspected vessel is caught with the slaves actually on board.

No negroes were found on board the *Panchita*, so she was not denationalized, and her American flag entitled her to American protection, and all the technical rights and immunities appertaining to vessels of the United States, including the right of immunity from search or seizure by any foreign cruiser. Under these circumstances our Government cannot justify the conduct of the commander of the *Sappho* in seizing her, without conceding the "right of search," which we have uniformly resisted during many years past.

On the other hand, if upon trial it shall turn out that the *Panchita* had assumed the American character for unlawful purposes, and was really engaged in the attempt to obtain and bring off a cargo of slaves, it is not probable that the President of the United States will press the Government of Great Britain for the indemnity claimed. If an American Court and Jury shall condemn the vessel and declare her forfeit for violation of our laws, surely the American Government cannot with good grace call upon that of England to pay the damages *thus* resulting to her owners from her seizure and detention for trial. But if it should clearly appear that there was no good reason to suppose that the *Panchita* was a slaver, exemplary damages would of necessity be claimed and paid.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not claim that a foreign cruiser has the *right* to seize or search American vessels under any pretext. On the contrary we claim that every such act is a trespass; but we believe that in adjudicating such cases, Government should be influenced by the same reasoning which leads our intelligent jury when finding a verdict for plaintiff in an action of trespass, to assess the damages so low as to make the verdict substantially one for the defendants, when, though technically guilty of the trespass, their motives are good, and their acts have promoted the ends of justice and the interests of society.

The right of our Government to demand indemnity, we repeat, is clear. Great Britain has on more than one occasion admitted it, and the wonder is that the Commander of the *Sappho* ventured the experiment for which he has been arrested and held to bail at suit of the *Panchita's* owners. Among the precedents cautioning him against so doing, we may cite the cases of the American vessels *Tigris* and *Seamew*, seized by British cruisers on the Coast of Africa in 1840, brought to the United States, and delivered up on suspicion of being slavers. In these cases the vessels were adjudged to be engaged in lawful trade, and the British Government, after brief discussion and negotiation, agreed to indemnify their owners. Lord ABERDEEN, in a dispatch of the 16th June, 1842, thus explicitly states the ground upon which the British Government admitted its responsibility:

> "There appears to be no doubt that the *Seamew* was not merely sailing under American colors, but that she was also *bona fide* American property and manned by an American crew. A British cruiser had, therefore, no right to capture her, and Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the case is one in which compensation may justly be demanded by the Government of the United States."

Applying the same rule to the case in hand, the *Panchita* claim would be peculiarly strong, but the Government is in possession of information which will constrain them to await the action of the Courts in the case. While the seized vessel had American papers, her captain is an Englishman, as we are informed, and there was not a single American on board of her in any capacity. She was up the Congo River some two or three months—for what purpose of lawful trade it is difficult to conceive. At any rate an agent of the United States Government stationed on the African Coast, under a provision of the act for the suppression of the Slave-trade, was so well satisfied of her improper character, that he advised the British officer to send a boat up to seize her. It will be remembered that when seized in this port some months ago, the extra water casks found in the lower hold of the *Panchita*, were accounted for by the statement that they were filled with salt water for ballast. When seized in the Congo, this salt water had been discharged and fresh substituted, a fact of no little importance. Unless these and other suspicious circumstances can be satisfactorily explained, however forcibly and justly General CASS may remonstrate against anything looking like an assertion of the right of search as against American Commerce, the *Panchita* claim will be productive of no substantial fruit.

The Streets of the City.

The Board of Aldermen adopted, on Monday evening last, the specifications which had been reported two days before, by the Committee on Conference, to whom the subject of Street Cleaning had been referred. As it is understood that a majority of the members of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen concurred in the report of Mr. ADAMS and his colleagues, it is difficult to comprehend why the matter was not settled on Tuesday, so that the new law might instantly have gone into operation. The City Inspector has had the exclusive control of the Streets long enough. A portion of the City has been almost tolerably well cleaned under his supervision; and that is the most that can be said in favor of the exercise by him of a discretionary power, essentially opposed to the spirit and letter of the Charter, which ought, in no case, to be unnecessarily prolonged. It is, doubtless, the duty of the Superintendent of the Bureau of "Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," to "render such services as may by ordinance attach to said Bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health;" but it is incumbent upon the Common Council to pass the requisite ordinances, and to do so conformably with the 38th section of the Charter, which reads as follows:

> "Whenever any work is to be done, which shall involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, THE SAME SHALL BE BY CONTRACT, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder."

Kick and rebel as the corruptionists of the City may at this requirement of the law, there it stands, and, unless it is fulfilled to the letter, we trust that the Comptroller will feel himself authorized to withhold payment for all street cleaning which the health of the City may not strictly require. Under EBLING'S rule no contracts were properly made in a single instance, and he finally succeeded in getting the streets entirely under his own direction, at a cost to the City of nearly half a million annually, without adequate equivalent. With his example, and that of many others, before the community, no head of department ought to be trusted beyond what is "nominated in the bond."

The specifications, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, differ materially from any that have preceded it. They resemble most nearly those which were introduced last year, leaving out those objectionable points which caused the public to call for its veto by the Mayor. They divide the City into two contract districts. They provide for the cleaning, once, twice or three times a week, or every day, according to the exigencies of different localities, of all of the streets, avenues, markets and piers; for the removal of snow and ice in Winter; they allot proper places for depositing dirt, manure, garbage, offal and ashes; and designate nine convenient dumping places for the use of contractors. The ninth section, containing the conditions to which contractors are to be subjected, is, perhaps, in view of past evasions the most important of all, and deserves to be closely considered by those who wish to see the agreements observed which are made by the City. It is as follows:

> "If any contractor shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications, for the period of one week after he shall be notified thereof, by notice, in writing, left at his residence or place of business, by the City Inspector; and should said contractor fail to perform his contract, according to the written specifications, for a further space of twenty-four hours, in regard to the street or streets so reported, the City Inspector shall cause the said streets to be cleaned forthwith, and charge the expense thereof to the account of the contractor, and deduct said expense from the said contract price. If any further, or continued failures, on the part of the contractor occurs, then the City Inspector shall, without any delay, communicate the facts in relation thereto to the Common Council, and the said Common Council shall thereupon proceed to investigate the alleged non-performance of said contract by said contractor; and it shall be optional with the said Common Council to annul said contract, or compel a specific performance thereof, by said contractor or his sureties. Should the said contract be annulled, and declared forfeited, as aforesaid, the said contractor shall not be entitled to claim any moneys for any work performed under said contract, after a resolution annulling said contract shall have been approved by the Mayor, and written notice thereof given said contractor in person, or left at his office or place of business. After said contract shall have been annulled, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the City Inspector, forthwith, to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets uncontracted for, in compliance with the specifications herein, and to cause the work under said forfeited contract to be done by other persons, pursuant to law, and the specifications herein; and all charges for such work, over and above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to for the same, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been incurred by the city, by reason of said forfeiture, shall be charged to said contractor; provided, however, that neither said contractor nor his sureties shall be liable for any expenditure or loss sustained by the City, by reason of said forfeiture or annulment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said annulment and notice thereof, as aforesaid. Should the payments due, or becoming due to the said contractor, be insufficient to reimburse the City for the expenses incurred by reason of said annulment, the Comptroller shall thereupon direct such action to be taken in law as may be necessary to recover from the sureties of said contractor any deficiency that may arise by reason thereof; and every contractor, during the whole period of his contract, shall reside or keep an office, which shall be open for the transaction of business from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M., within the district which he contracts."

As each contractor is, moreover, compelled to give security, in an amount of fifty thousand dollars, and ten per cent. is also to be withheld from the semi-monthly payments by the Comptroller, until the expiration of the year, the above stringent provisions will be abundantly sufficient, if care be taken to see them enforced. It is to be regretted that the time for which contracts may be made, is not prescribed, and that a long enough period should not have been allotted to make it an object for capitalists to purchase machinery, and reimburse themselves for the first outlay by the gains of the latter period of their agreement. The shortness of the time for which contracts have been made, has been one of the main causes why moneyed men have not oftener competed for them, and they have so frequently fallen into the hands of political swindlers, in connivance with the heads of departments and other officers of the Corporation.

The gentlemen composing the Committees of both of the Boards of the Common Council, deserve, on the whole, much praise for their labors. They have persevered assiduously for several months, in bringing the matter to an auspicious close, and when the specifications adopted shall have become a law, we trust that a new era will be inaugurated in the history of Street Cleaning in this Metropolis.

The Prince Consort.

That lucky dog Prince Albert has had another addition to his style and his titles. Besides being Field Marshal, Privy Councillor, Knight of all the British Orders, Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London, and more recently, and because of this last dignity, Honorary Member of the Ancient Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and any quantity more of offices and titles, he has just had another distinction bestowed upon him by his lady-wife. The Fountain of Honor has never been a sealed fountain to him, but has always been ready to overflow perennially for his comfort and refreshment. The last bubble on its brim is an order in Council for publishing the Letters Patent, whereby her Majesty bestows upon her husband the title of Prince Consort for the term of their joint lives. It is within the prerogative of the Crown to bestow any title of honor or any precedency the Sovereign pleases, though no authority or power in the Kingdom can be given except by act of Parliament. In the Wensleydale peerage case there was never any question as to the Queen's authority to bestow the title and precedence of a Baron on Sir JAMES PARKE, for his life; but the House of Lords made a vigorous and successful stand against his admission to any legislative functions under such a patent without an act of Parliament.

The English have always been wisely jealous of the authority and influence of the husbands of their Queens Regnant. PHILIP of Spain, indeed, was allowed the title of King of England, when he married Bloody MARY, but even in those days of the infancy of constitutional liberty, Parliament was especially careful that it should be only a barren sceptre that they placed within his gripe. WILLIAM of Orange was the child of the Revolution, and Mary II. ascended the throne rather because she was his wife, than he because he was her husband. Prince GEORGE of Denmark was merely a cipher on the left side of the figure which stood for actual authority, and he never was suspected of signifying anything. When Queen VICTORIA gave her bouquet to her Cousin ALBERT at the Court ball, and he slit a place in the breast of his uniform coat to put it in, he was only a simple Serene Highness, the younger son of a third or fourth-rate German Prince. After the meaning of the declaration thus elegantly expressed in the language of flowers had been made historical, and the bud they symbolized had bloomed into matrimony, her Majesty, by virtue of the undoubted prerogative, gave her bridegroom the style of Royal Highness, and also precedence next after herself. But when there was a hint, a few years later, that she proposed asking Parliament to bestow upon him the titular Kingship of England, a growl went up from all quarters so emphatic that the scheme was dropped as one the naming of which would not be tolerated.

Prince ALBERT has been generally popular in England, from his excellent character and the interest he has taken in matters admitted to be within his sphere, such as the suggestion of the Crystal Palace and the promotion of University Reform. But there have been one or two significant interruptions of his personal popularity, when he was suspected of interfering with what was none of his business as the husband of the Queen and the father of a line of Kings. This was particularly the case when there were rumors of his being in communication with Russia previous to the war, and of Russian and Continental sympathies generally, and when he criticized the way in which the British army was recruited and organized. The British lion showed his teeth most unequivocally on these occasions, and his Royal Highness had the good sense to heed the warning and to respect the jealous instincts of that suspicious beast. And yet it was only a palace influence that he could exercise. He has no place in the House of Peers, as his predecessor, Prince GEORGE of Denmark had, as Duke of Cumberland. His only official connection with Government was as Privy Councillor, an office of no legislative functions, and merely advisory as to executive rule and other matters of a public nature. But John Bull has a strong prejudice against a foreigner having a finger in any pie out of his oven, even if it be the husband of his liege lady. He might be admitted an honorary member of any Know-Nothing lodge, as far as his Nativism goes.

This feeling probably prevented his receiving the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army on the death of Lord HARDINGE. Prince GEORGE of Denmark was both Generalissimo of the Army and High Admiral of the Fleet; but his prudent and quiet character prevented any jealousy of him, and, in fact, the offices were virtually titular and honorary only. But as to this last distinction bestowed upon the Prince, as it can have no political influence in England, the English care as little about it as if it were only a ribbon or a cross that had been forgotten [illegible]. Its object is, it seems, to give the Prince a fixed and recognized rank on the Continent, wherever he happens to find himself there, higher than any he is now entitled to. Before this promotion, he was only allowed the rank and precedence due to the younger brother of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and accordingly multitudes of princelings and dukelings were privileged to take the pas of him, who in England took rank of every one except his wife and eldest son. It appears that this addition of Prince Consort will give him the desired place and precedence at the Courts of the Continent, though we do not profess to be well studied enough in the mysteries of the Almanach of Gotha to be able to say why. If the fact of his being the consort of the Queen of England did not secure him the coveted distinction, we do not exactly see how the name is to mend the matter. Still we have faith to believe that it does. We are yet to learn that there is a great deal in a name, whatever the fair Juliet Capulet thought on the subject. And we would not be understood as interposing any objection to this one, or to any of the virtues which may inhere in it.

GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—The Aldermanic Committee, whose duty it is to report on the proper person to be the recipient of General JACKSON'S gold box, had another meeting yesterday, and heard the testimony of two gallant soldiers of the New-York regiment in the Mexican war in favor of their own claims. Bravery is generally accompanied by modesty; but the gallant claimants of the gold box are exceptions to the rule: they not only asserted their own claims to the bauble on the score of their bravery, but one of them even questioned the pretensions of a rival claimant. Queen VICTORIA has just bestowed a medal on every man who served in the Crimean war, and our City bestowed a medal on every soldier in the New-York regiment. But General JACKSON'S gold box cannot be divided up into pieces enough to bestow a bit on every New-Yorker who served in Mexico; and, as there are so many who have equal claims to it, the better way will be to keep it for some future war.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is announced that the *Great Eastern*, though she may be launched in September, will not be prepared to make her first trial trip before next April, so that there will be no necessity of sending an ambassador by our Common Council, to prevail upon the owners to send her to this port, yet awhile. The appropriation of $2,500 to defray the expenses of our civic plenipotentiary may as well be reserved for next year's budget, and, in the meanwhile, the owners of the ship may determine to send her here of their own accord.

THE CELEBRATION AT STONY POINT.—To-day the seventy-eighth anniversary of the storming of Stony Point will be celebrated at Stony Point by an association of citizens of Rockland County, who design to erect on the commanding site of an old fortification on the Point a monument to the memory of the heroic WAYNE and his comrades in that glorious achievement. The corner-stone of the monument will be laid to-day with appropriate Masonic ceremonies and addresses will be made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER and other distinguished gentlemen. A military and civic procession will march from Grassy Point on the arrival of the steamboats from New-York in the morning, and on reaching Stony Point will receive His Excellency Governor KING and other invited guests, and conduct them to the spot on which the monument is to be erected.

Mad ANTHONY'S attack on Stony Point was one of the most daring undertakings of the whole war. The formidable fortress was garrisoned by six hundred regulars of the British Army, the best soldiers in the world. It was fully equipped and provisioned. General WAYNE arrived in front of the walls at midnight, and dividing his command into two parts, placed himself at the head of one division, and ordered his men to advance. The American troops, with fixed bayonets and empty muskets, crossed the deep ditch which divided them from the enemy's works, rushed onward through the storm of grape-shot and musketry which plowed into their ranks, mounted the rocky heights, captured the guns and the gunners, or cut them to pieces, entered the fort and the victory was theirs. The two detachments met in the midst of the captured fortifications. WAYNE himself, while rushing forward with his men, was struck in the head by a musket ball. He fell to the ground, but rising to his knee, he cried, believing that he was mortally wounded, "Carry me forward and let me die in the fort!" He was borne within the fortifications by his men; but he was destined to live and served his country many years longer. He held a command in the army until the close of the struggle, when the Legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm, and he retired to private life. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1787. In 1792 he was placed in command of the army in the war with the Indians, and gained a brilliant victory at the battle of the Miamis, August 20, 1794. He died while engaged in active military duty at Presque Isle, and was buried on the shores of Lake Erie.

Our friends on the banks of the Hudson will fight his battles o'er again to-day. The first step will be taken towards erecting a monument to his memory. If it rises as rapidly from Stony Point as he and his men mounted to it, the Stony Point Association will but follow the example of one who never took a first step without speedily taking a second, and whose progress a wound apparently mortal could not arrest.

The Albany steamboats leave the foot of Jay and Chambers streets at 7 o'clock this morning, landing passengers at Grassy Point.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met as usual on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

There was little official business transacted. It came out incidentally that the ships *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin*, which arrived on Tuesday with eleven hundred passengers, had several cases of small-pox and one of ship fever.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 8		97,[illegible]
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 15		3,[illegible]
Total		101,0[illegible]
To same date in 1856		66,[illegible]

Number of Inmates in Institutions.

	1857.	1856.
Wards Island	1,301	1,3[illegible]
Marine Hospital	125	1[illegible]
Total	1,426	1,4[illegible]

Overdraft in Bank, Jan. 1, 1857		$6,[illegible] 75
Receipts to July 8, 1857	$195,[illegible] 65	
Receipts since for commutation and passengers	11,7[illegible] 00	—206,[illegible] 65
Total		$197,[illegible] 90
Disbursements of previous accounts to July 8, 1857	$[illegible] 84	
Current expenses	[illegible] 76	—131,[illegible] 60
Balance		$66,091 70

EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE NOT ON CHANGE.—In accordance with an invitation tendered to this gentleman by the merchants of New-York, the Merchants' Exchange was thronged on Wednesday afternoon by an eager crowd anxious to get a glimpse of his countenance; but they were disappointed, for at 3¼ o'clock Mr. S. BALDWIN, President of the Exchange Co., announced that, in consequence of an injury received by Mr. GUTHRIE, he would be unable to attend. The assemblage soon afterwards dispersed.

CITY HOSPITAL NUISANCE.—Complaint has been made at the City Inspector's Office that dead bodies kept in the yard of the City Hospital emit a horrible stench. Health Warden [illegible] was immediately directed to examine the complaint and report.

BURNING OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Scene—Remarkable Incidents of the Lunatics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

I have just returned from the observation of a scene which will be a memory forever in my brain. At 6 o'clock this morning, the clangor of bells and the shouts of "Fire!" brought me to my door, and looking toward the west, I beheld a column of fire leaping heavenward from the cupola of the State Lunatic Asylum! Though two miles away, I was speedily passing in at the gate of the grounds in front of the noble edifice, and the flames had now eaten their way down into the main building and were spreading with frightful rapidity. The fiery tongues reached forth between the bars of the windows, and licked about on the stone walls in suggestive shapes, and still a mass of frantic laborers rushed in and out of the building, bearing loads of furniture, in wild confusion. Strewed out upon the green lawns lay great heaps of beautiful furniture, books, stationery, paintings and the other costly articles which had adorned the spacious parlors, and watching them stood vigilant sentinels to keep an eye on pilfering fingers.

Passing onward, around the east end of the edifice, I came upon groups of the crazed inmates, some laughing, some weeping, some groaning with affright, others more calm, trying to soothe the terrors of others of their companions.

From the grated windows of this portion of the Asylum peered the heads of the crazed inmates, moved like those outside, by the varying emotions of glee, terror and sorrow. One old woman had thrust a gaunt leg and arm through the grating, and was screaming for help with the energy only of madness, while the rude crowd laughed at her agony, and pushed each other about, trampling underfoot the beautiful banks of flowers about them, while their gaze was fixed above. Another window showed a pale, thin, white creature, looking almost like a spectre, waving her gaunt arms wonderfully about, and gesticulating to some imaginary demon in the air. Here stood a woman peering through the iron bars and talking calmly, soberly and earnestly with the urchins who jeered at her and [illegible] at the window. While all about were stolid faces staring vacantly down upon the crowd which had invaded the wonted sanctity of the place; and from within came screams as demons let loose, proceeding, doubtless, from patients who were obliged to be chained.

Passing about to the rear of the building, my attention was arrested by violent oaths and curses which came in a sharp feminine voice from beneath a tree, around which a crowd was gathered. I was speedily standing in the "inner circle" of the crowd. I beheld, not as I anticipated, a wild, haggard-looking remnant of feminine modesty, but a plain-looking, neatly dressed, middle-aged woman, in a white bonnet, wearing a neat calico dress, and holding in her hand a book. "I'd have you know," she shrieked, as her eye fell on this humble reporter, "that I can take care of myself, ye d—d brute! Ain't I [illegible] enough? Don't I know enough? ay, d—n ye! I don't intend to run away, neither, do ye mind, you blasted——" and a string of [illegible] followed, which my modest pen shrinks from recording. A neat-looking negro girl, close 18 years old, whom I had supposed from her demeanor was an attendant, hereupon suddenly sprang up and clapping her hands madly, yelled, "Go in, old gal!" and [illegible] again, while the poor crazed creature continued her torrent of Billingsgate and rage, and I resumed my walk—not, however, before noticing an old woman who sat upon a wheelbarrow, swaying to and fro and moaning most mournfully. Her wail was incessant and monotonous; each groan seemed to be the expiring gasp of a dying soul.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many groups moving about, and thither I wended my way. Between it and me lay a kitchen garden in a fine state of cultivation, and a hoe, a plow, and a pair of carts which lay in my path, showed the precipitancy with which they had been dropped at the alarm of fire.

But what I had hitherto seen of crazed misery was a trifle compared to what was opened on entering the grove I have mentioned. Perhaps fifty patients, all women, some in straight waistcoats and others with their hands tied, [illegible] together, were scattered in groups about, and all in a high state of excitement, [illegible] the fire, and their unwonted situation in the open air, surrounded by a gaping, laughing, jeering, crowd. No efforts of the keepers could keep the poor creatures still; the most that could be done, was to prevent them from running away.

Here sat a woman of a slovenly aspect, singing:

> "Bye and bye, we will meet you,
> Bye and bye, we will meet you,
> Bye and bye, O, by and bye,
> We will meet you in the promised land, &c."

Her song was changeless, both in tone and words, as was interrupted by frequent outbreaks of subdued laughter. She seemed to think herself the cynosure of all eyes, and wore a smile of the utmost complacency.

Near her grovelled on the ground a gray-haired woman, with a Roman nose, and with a figure of much portliness. She kept up a sort of half-gibber, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, striking about with her hands. She was not being allowed to lay thus in the dirt; it being found impossible to induce her to sit up, I took hold with some other gentlemen, and laid her on a bed, which had been produced, and spread under a tree.

Passing gently to and fro, with a book clasped in her hand, a tall, thin lady (she could not have been over 25) was talking to the unheeding crowd in a tone whose touching, kindly, [illegible] I have never heard equaled, but from [illegible] lips. The patient gentleness with which she met the laughing crowd to beware of the judgment which [illegible] not, and the undisturbed [illegible] with which she smiled on, in the face of [illegible], "touched me nearly." I could not for a long time persuade myself to turn my attention elsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world had much in losing. I would have gladly [illegible] the prayer of an honest reporter's soul, that she might be brought out from the gloom of her insanity, and become to society a second Florence Nightingale. An incident here (I am not ashamed to confess it) brought tears into my eyes. The [illegible] was talking to some little boys who had, in the thickest of the crowd, found themselves before her. Stooping over, she said to a fine-looking little fellow, "Do you love to go to Sabbath School, dear, don't you?" The boy said, "Yes, I do." She seemed delighted at the response, and encouraged to a manifestation of her affection for the little fellow, for the tears came into her large eyes, and she laid her hand upon his head. The boy removed his cap reverently, and looked up unflinchingly into her face. Then she took his hand, pressed it in her own, and stooping imprinted a kiss upon his cheek. I saw the tears coursing down her still calmly smiling face, as she turned away to conceal them, and walked off.

The next one who caught my eye specially, was as striking and horrible a contrast as perhaps could have been produced. She stood a living embodiment of rage and passion, of fierce, soul-tearing anger. Her hands were tied behind her, and a keeper was on her each side. With teeth sunk madly into her nether lip, with features working convulsively, and eyes glaring fiercely, she stood and looked about upon the crowd. Her eye met mine; it lighted up with a yet wilder frenzy; a scream rang from her lips, and she made a spring toward me. But her keepers [illegible] her. Then she raved! Gods! what oaths, what blasphemies, what filth rolled from those bloated lips. "Coward!" she yelled, "what d—d business have you here?" But to attempt a description of her language would be to defile the page on which I write it. I am not for a moment to be thought it. While I stood and looked at her, I actually almost feared she would rupture a blood-vessel in her rage, and expire where she stood.

Near her stood a woman, with a folded paper over her eyes, engaged in a fervent and continuous prayer for deliverance from the impending flames. She was praying when I first entered the grove, and she was in the same position when I left.

Standing aloof by herself, apparently neglected by all keepers, a woman was engaged in loudly clothing herself in "ascension robes" of white.

The vigilance which was maintained over the unfortunate creatures thus suddenly thrust into liberty while under the influence of unusual and unpleasant surroundings, prevented, I am happy to say, the escape of any, or injury by any. The flames are now subdued, thanks to the efforts of our own department, and firemen from all the country around, as on the line of the Central Railroad, &c.

It has not spread into the wings, where the sleeping rooms usually are, but the main, elegant and costly portion of the institution is destroyed.

The loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Received through Dock Square, Boston, and 125 Broadway.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Conspiracies Against the Life of Louis Napoleon.

Further Insurrections in Italy.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND BELGIUM.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Improving—Breadstuffs Depressed

COMMERCIAL 22 7-32d.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool for Boston, passed on the morning of July 4, arrived a little past 12 o'clock this afternoon.

The *America* reports, July 4, off Crosbie Light, passed ship *Hibernia*, bound in. 15th, lat. 50°, lon. 40°, spoke ship *Brunswick*, bound west. 19th, lat. 47°, lon. 42° signalled ship *Miles Oliver*, bound west.

The Canadian Steam-ship Company's steamer *North America* arrived at Liverpool from Quebec at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst.

Great Britain.

The Parliamentary proceedings are very dull and uninteresting.

The bill for the redemption of the Danish Sound Dues, has been passed to a second reading by the House of Lords.

A bill which was introduced as an addendum to the new Divorce bill—its object being to exempt the clergy from the duty of marrying persons divorced on the ground of adultery—was rejected by a vote of 69 to 38.

The House of Commons was mainly engaged in debating the Supply bill.

On Friday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the House of Lords, called attention to the reduction in the rate of exchange with India, recently made by the East India Company, by lowering their terms for Bills of India, with the object of preventing the export of silver. He said that it should be left to the discretion of the Home Government to remit funds to this country, or not to do so, and that considerable inconvenience might result to the Indian Government if any further alterations were made in their country.

He had heard on good authority that the mutineers at Delhi had obtained possession of no less than five or six hundred thousand pounds, a large portion of which was public money. He thought such a fact indicated the necessity of great caution in the adoption of changes of this kind, as otherwise the Government of India might possibly be found unable to meet its engagements.

Earl GRANVILLE said every precaution would be taken against unnecessary draw upon the resources of the Indian Government. That Government, however, at present has large balances at its disposal, and there was no reason to fear that it would be unable to meet all its engagements.

In the House of Commons Mr. F. BARING called attention to the necessity of taking steps to facilitate, by emigration, the supply of labor to British Guiana.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted the importance of the subject, and that it was the duty of the Government to assist in promoting a system of emigration, in order to advance the prosperity of the Colony. At the same time it was their imperative duty to take care that no possible approach be made towards the reinstitution of the horrid system of slavery.

In a debate on the consular system, Lord PALMERSTON said that "arrangements are being made to send Consuls to places on the Black Sea, according to the stipulations of the Paris Treaty."

The *Post* believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, in the course of the next six weeks.

The *Daily News* is authorized to state that the Earl of Harrowby is decidedly opposed to the importation of free blacks into the West Indies, regarding it as perilous in the extreme.

The screw steamer *Fox*, Captain MCCLINTOCK, fitted out by Lady FRANKLIN, sailed from Aberdeen on the 1st inst. for the Arctic regions in search of the remains of Sir John FRANKLIN and his crew.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH is dead.

At a meeting of the Company owning the mammoth steamship Great Eastern it was announced that she may be launched in September, but that the trial trip to Portland will be deferred till next April. Her total cost is to be $707,000.

The American Merchants at Liverpool invited Capt. [illegible] of the *Niagara* to a banquet [illegible] in honor of the 4th of July. [illegible] Thursday the officers were to be [illegible] at Liverpool.

[illegible] on a visit to Queen [illegible]

General CAVAIGNAC is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris. The Government candidates are those now in office.

In Algeria the French army is stated to have suffered much during the late campaign from heat and fatigue, and gives somewhat much hard work for the men. A telegraph dispatch from Kabylia, reports great exertion for the French troops, and says they were masters of the entire country. It was reported that General MCMAHON was killed in action, but it was soon after ascertained that the bulletin passed through his own hands in fighting him.

The discussion on the Paris Bourse had given rise to a report that the Government contemplated raising a new loan, but the rumor was believed to be unfounded.

A reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France, was looked for the next or the following week.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says: "It is currently reported at Lisle that in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest, the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export duty now levied at the French frontier upon cereals coming from Belgium. This important measure it is said, will go into operation July 15.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: "The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous. Numerous arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices, or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one. I doubt whether it will rise higher. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim a republic in that city.

Spain.

There is nothing new in regard to the Spanish-American question. Señor LAVRADIO still remained at Madrid, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the reply to his memorandum. His return to France at an early day, however, was regarded as certain, and it was supposed he would wait in Paris for fresh instructions from his Government.

Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs the following:

TURIN, THURSDAY.

The steamer *Cagliari*, bound from Genoa for Tunis was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Island of Tavara, and liberated some prisoners. The *Gaeta*, Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer, and the troops were pursuing the insurgents.

The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed.

The political prisoners liberated on the Island of Ponza numbered about 300, and in conjunction with the insurgents they attacked the Neapolitan gendarmes, but were repulsed and several of them captured, when the remainder fled.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday: "Advices have been received of further insurrections in Italy, supported it is said by MAZZINI.

Two hundred arrests have been made in Genoa. Thousands of muskets had been stolen, and large quantities of ammunition."

There was no news from Naples.

A dispatch from Viscomtalto mentions an attempted insurrection at Sapri, in the Neapolitan Territory.

Prussia.

Berlin Correspondence affirms positively that the Danish note in regard to the pending difficulty, had certainly been received, and that its contents although courteous were of the negative character already anticipated.

Turkey.

Although the Belgian Minister had received his passports, the feeling entertained by the Government was only a personal one, and after his departure the *Charge d'Affaires* would be freely communicated with.

The Belgians appear to have made a tour in the Principalities and commenced agitation in favor of their Union, assuring the people that the European Powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian Prince.

It is intimated from other sources that the rupture had been brought about by Lord STRATFORD, and the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says the affair seems likely to assume some importance Several of the foreign Ministers have called on M. BROUCKER, and it is rumored that those of America France, Russia, Spain, and Sardinia will present to the Sultan a joint note on the subject. A meeting of the above-mentioned diplomatists has been held at the house of the Russian Ambassador.

A Government circular, (confidential,) addressed to the foreign Diplomatic Agents, maintains the right of the Porte to the island of Perim, and expresses a hope that the English will evacuate it.

Persia.

Mohammerah was entirely abandoned by the British on the 10th of May, and Sir JAMES OUTRAM had arrived at Bagdad.

Accounts from the Persian capital represent the Shah as dreadfully excited on receiving intelligence of the capture of Mohammerah. The treaty had reached him the day previous, and he lost no time in affixing his signature, giving special directions for its immediate dispatch to Bagdad.

China.

A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were to have interviews at Singapore with Sir JOHN BOWRING and M. DE BOURBOULON, the French Minister, and that no important operations would be undertaken until after this meeting.

The *Courrier de Paris* throws doubt on the rumor that England, in consequence of the rebellion in India, had asked France to send more troops to China.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here for Boston at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due about 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) night.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.*

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Walker making Preparations to Return to Nicaragua.

Alderman "Peter" Small and the New-York difficulties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

A dispatch from Gen. WALKER, who is in New-Orleans, was received here to-day, requesting his officers to report immediately, and to hold themselves in readiness to recruit, in anticipation of a speedy departure for Nicaragua.

It is supposed that Gen. WALKER has received important dispatches from Acting-President RIVAS, soliciting his immediate return in behalf of the Leonistas, who are already up in arms against the Chamorristas. UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been nearly ill, for some days, in consequence of the news which he has lately received from your City. He even fears lest the conspiracy against his peace, of Mayor WOOD and "Alderman PETER SMALL" (!!) may eventually oust him from the Presidential Chair. "Your man WOOD is a curious fellow," he recently exclaimed; "he got mad at me because I wouldn't appoint Alderman 'PETER SMALL Postmaster." Kansas matters, New-Granada difficulties, and the Central American imbroglio, sink into insignificance before the terrors created by PETER RAMBO WOOD and Alderman "PETER!"

Mr. SOULE, too, alas! has fallen under the dapper little Alderman's influence. "Be as sure as sured, Sir," he whispered, lately, with breathless emphasis, "that Mr. SOULE will not make one appointment without the indorsement and approbation of Mr. WOOD. This I know." Is Mr. BUCHANAN not right to tremble in his boots (or shoes) at the desperate energy of Alderman "Peter?"

In earnest—the split in the Democratic ranks, in New-York City, involving as it does no principle whatever, but kept alive solely by the interests or passions of a few individuals, will not much longer be witnessed unrebuked. Cliquetism and sub-ism of all kinds will be emphatically censured, and the Democracy, from principle, of which Mr. SOULE is looked upon, as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces in New-York, to be the vigorous exponent, will alone be upheld. W. R.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

According to dispatches received at the Navy Department from Aspinwall, the *Saratoga* was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th, and the *Cyane* sailed about the 5th inst. for Boston.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, of the *Roanoke*, says that unless some provision be made for the transportation of the sick of WALKER's men on board that vessel, he shall be compelled to proceed to the Balize, in order if possible to land them at New-Orleans.

The well men from the Northern States will be sent home in the bark *Release*.

Lieut. Col. BELTON has been promoted to a Colonel, *vice* WALBACH, deceased, and Major CHAS. S. MERCHANT to a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* BELTON.

Major GOUVERNEUR MORRIS is to be a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* RAINSBRIDGE, deceased, and Captain MACRAE a Major, in place of MORRIS.

CALVIN G. HOLLENBUSH, of Pennsylvania, and ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons to the Army.

The Cadets just graduated with the brevet of Second Lieutenants, have been assigned their rank in the Army, and ordered to join their respective Companies without delay.

Case of the Panchita—The Claim for Indemnity—Right of Search—Action of the Administration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The case of the suspected slaver, the *Panchita*, has been presented for the consideration of the Administration, and is now undergoing examination. I understand that it was taken up in Cabinet meeting to-day, without any definite action, however. The case is an important one, and will receive very careful investigation before any decision is rendered. The facts, as you already know, are briefly these: The *Panchita*, claiming to be an American vessel, after escaping condemnation in the port of New-York on the charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, proceeded to the African coast, and up the Congo River, where she again fell under suspicion, and was finally seized by the British vessel *Sappho*, brought to New-York, and delivered into the hands of the Federal authorities.

The owners of the *Panchita* thereupon brought civil action in our Courts against the Commander of the *Sappho*, and at the same time called upon our Government to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the damages sustained by them in consequence of the seizure, &c. The question now arising is whether the *Sappho* had a right to seize the *Panchita*, and whether the United States ought to demand indemnity, or asked. Collaterally, the doctrine of the "right of search" is also involved, and the owners of the *Panchita* seek to use our uniform repudiation of that doctrine, as a cover for their international claim. Thus it will be seen that the issue presented is one of more than usual interest.

I have already said that the Administration has come to no decision yet upon the questions involved in this case. From what I can gather, however, its members are indisposed to acquiesce in the right of foreign armed cruisers to seize American vessels on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave-trade, or upon any other pretext, lest the admission of such a right should be availed of for the general establishment of the "right of search." Had the *Panchita* been found with slaves actually on board of her, there would be not the slightest difficulty in the case, as her condition of outlawry as a pirate would then have rendered her lawful prey for a cruiser of any nation. But here arises the difficulty. Even if proved over so clearly to be fitted out for the slave-trade, or to have ascended the Congo River to take on board a cargo of negroes, the privacy could not be made out, as will be seen, by a glance at the letter of the law on the subject.

The act of 1820, making the slave trade piracy, provides that if any citizen of the United States shall land on any foreign shore, and "seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto, on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death."

Another section provides a similar penalty for aiding in or abetting such forcible seizure, detention, &c.

It will be seen that the piracy consists in the actual seizure of the negroes, or transporting them with intent to subject them to Slavery. The *fitting out* of a vessel for the Slave-trade is made a very different offence by the act of 1818; and so, unless a vessel is actually caught *fagrante delicto*, with the negroes on board of her, it is impossible to hold her to the penalties of piracy, nor does she lose her national character and technical right to governmental protection. The act of 1820 affixes the penalty of death, while that of 1818, prohibiting the fitting out of vessels for the Slave-trade, punishes its violation by fine and imprisonment only.

Now as to the probable action of our Government. As the owners of the *Panchita* have brought civil suit against the commander of the *Sappho*, General CASS will undoubtedly await its result ere taking any step in the premises. If the plaintiffs recover damages in Court, their remedy will be deemed to have been exhausted, even admitting their claim of indemnity to be valid. Nor is it probable that any dispatch upon the subject will be addressed to the British Government until after our courts shall have decided whether or no the *Panchita* was in reality intended for the Slave-trade. If she should be condemned, we could not, with good grace, demand indemnity for the trespass committed in her seizure and transfer to our own jurisdiction, nor will any such demand be made in that event. If she escapes, and it should appear that she was seized upon unreasonable grounds, of course the claim for indemnity will be pressed; but if there appears to have been probable cause to suspect her unlawful character, while the President, through his Secretary of State, may go so far as to inform the British Government that we cannot assent to any right on their part to search and seize vessels covered by the American flag, and to remonstrate against a repetition of its exercise, the trespass committed in the case of the *Panchita* will be winked at, just as a jury oft-times, while finding a verdict for plaintiff in a suit, assesses his damages so low as to throw the costs upon himself, when in their judgment the trespass complained of was committed under circumstances seeming to excuse it.

On the other hand protection, is claimed of our Government for the British officers of the *Sappho*, that they may be relieved from persecution in consequence of the *Panchita's* seizure. That, of course, cannot be afforded—first, because the questions of fact are in the hands of the Courts for decision, where they properly belong; and second, because any interference in behalf of the officers, would be an incidental official justification of their act, and a practical admission of the right of search against which we have always protested, even at the cannon's mouth. I have thus stated the points involved in this affair, and the general view taken by the Administration, without, however, offering any suggestions of my own as to their accuracy or soundness. I firmly believe that, practically, the owners of the *Panchita* will never get any substantial redress through the efforts of the Administration, unless they can show clearly that their own conduct did not justify suspicions of the vessel's illegality. S.

Affairs in Central America—The Nicaraguan Transit Route—Probable Action of the Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

Important dispatches have been received here from Central America. There is no permanent Government in Nicaragua. RIVAS was acting as Provisional President in the absence of General WALKER, who, it was expected, would side with the Leonistas, who are in favor of General WALKER. Hostilities had already commenced between the Leonists and Chamorista parties.

This being the true state of affairs, and there being no permanent government in Nicaragua to treat with, or hold responsible, our Government will no doubt proceed to take immediate steps for the opening of the Nicaragua Transit route, and to afford protection and security to our citizens and commerce. For this purpose it may become necessary to take temporary possession of the right of way of the route, until a *permanent government can be established*. The power of the Federal Executive to act without the *authority of Congress on this point, is already questioned*. The President, however, as Commander-in-*Chief of the Navy and Army of the United States*, has the power to order them wherever it is necessary, for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. It is for this purpose we keep up our Navy on foreign stations. The mere sending out of a protective force cannot be construed into an act of war, especially with Nicaragua, as there is no government with whom we can open a diplomatic conference with, or obtain reliable guarantees from. Besides, this would be an act according to the law of nations, *ex necessitate rei*, for there is no government received as such, at this time, by the people of Nicaragua. General CASS holds the doctrine, that since the commencement of our national existence, it has been our principle to consider every foreign government *a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country*. General CASS was in favor of recognizing the Walker-Rivas Government after its establishment, and at that time he considered it no less our duty, than it should have been our desire, to have lent them the moral support which they might have derived from our recognition.

In his letter of May 21, 1856, to the meeting held in the Park, at New-York, to recognize the Nicaraguan Walker-Rivas Government, General CASS laid down the policy of the United States towards Central America as follows:

"A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. *If we are true to our duty*, they will soon be freed from all danger of European *interference*, and will have a security in their own power against *the ambitious designs of England*, far better than Clayton-Bulwer Treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery, *by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation.*"

The circumstances, however, of the sudden outburst of the civil religious war in India has clearly crippled England's intended active operations in Central America, which she had so long concealed under her course of diplomacy. The Government of the United States should therefore not lose the opportunity now fairly and honestly afforded us (without the wily subterfuge and pretexts which England ever makes use of,) to take possession of the Nicaragua Transit at once. Protection to the lives of our citizens, and our property and commerce, demands it, and it is believed the Administration will not hesitate to take the step.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

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It is supposed that Gen. WALKER has received important dispatches from Acting-President RIVAS, soliciting his immediate return in behalf of the Leonistas, who are already up in arms against the Chamoristas. UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been nearly ill, for some days, in consequence of the news which he has lately received from your City. He even fears lest the conspiracy against his peace, of Mayor WOOD and "Alderman PETER SMALL" (!!) may eventually oust him from the Presidential Chair. "Your man WOOD is a curious fellow," he recently exclaimed; "he got mad at me because I wouldn't appoint Alderman 'PETER SMALL Postmaster." Kansas matters, New-Granada difficulties, and the Central American imbroglio, sink into insignificance before the terrors created by PETER RAMBO WOOD and Alderman "PETER!"

Mr. SOULE, too, alas! has fallen under the dapper little Alderman's influence. "Be as sure as sured, Sir," he whispered, lately, with breathless emphasis, "that Mr. SOULE will not make one appointment without the indorsement and approbation of Mr. WOOD. This I know." Is Mr. BUCHANAN not right to tremble in his boots (or shoes) at the desperate energy of Alderman "Peter?"

In earnest—the split in the Democratic ranks, in New-York City, involving as it does no principle whatever, but kept alive solely by the interests or passions of a few individuals, will not much longer be witnessed unrebuked. Cliquetism and sub-ism of all kinds will be emphatically censured, and the Democracy, from principle, of which Mr. SOULE is looked upon, as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces in New-York, to be the vigorous exponent, will alone be upheld. W. R.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

According to dispatches received at the Navy Department from Aspinwall, the *Saratoga* was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th, and the *Cyane* sailed about the 5th inst. for Boston.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, of the *Roanoke*, says that unless some provision be made for the transportation of the sick of WALKER's men on board that vessel, he shall be compelled to proceed to the Balize, in order if possible to land them at New-Orleans.

The well men from the Northern States will be sent home in the bark *Release*.

Lieut. Col. BELTON has been promoted to a Colonel, *vice* WALBACH, deceased, and Major CHAS. S. MERCHANT to a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* BELTON.

Major GOUVERNEUR MORRIS is to be a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* RAINSBRIDGE, deceased, and Captain MACRAE a Major, in place of MORRIS.

CALVIN G. HOLLENBUSH, of Pennsylvania, and ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons to the Army.

The Cadets just graduated with the brevet of Second Lieutenants, have been assigned their rank in the Army, and ordered to join their respective Companies without delay.

Case of the Panchita—The Claim for Indemnity—Right of Search—Action of the Administration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The case of the suspected slaver, the *Panchita*, has been presented for the consideration of the Administration, and is now undergoing examination. I understand that it was taken up in Cabinet meeting to-day, without any definite action, however. The case is an important one, and will receive very careful investigation before any decision is rendered. The facts, as you already know, are briefly these: The *Panchita*, claiming to be an American vessel, after escaping condemnation in the port of New-York on the charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, proceeded to the African coast, and up the Congo River, where she again fell under suspicion, and was finally seized by the British vessel *Sappho*, brought to New-York, and delivered into the hands of the Federal authorities.

The owners of the *Panchita* thereupon brought civil action in our Courts against the Commander of the *Sappho*, and at the same time called upon our Government to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the damages sustained by them in consequence of the seizure, &c. The question now arising is whether the *Sappho* had a right to seize the *Panchita*, and whether the United States ought to demand indemnity, or asked. Collaterally, the doctrine of the "right of search" is also involved, and the owners of the *Panchita* seek to use our uniform repudiation of that doctrine, as a cover for their international claim. Thus it will be seen that the issue presented is one of more than usual interest.

I have already said that the Administration has come to no decision yet upon the questions involved in this case. From what I can gather, however, its members are indisposed to acquiesce in the right of foreign armed cruisers to seize American vessels on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave-trade, or upon any other pretext, lest the admission of such a right should be availed of for the general establishment of the "right of search." Had the *Panchita* been found with slaves actually on board of her, there would be not the slightest difficulty in the case, as her condition of outlawry as a pirate would then have rendered her lawful prey for a cruiser of any nation. But here arises the difficulty. Even if proved over so clearly to be fitted out for the slave-trade, or to have ascended the Congo River to take on board a cargo of negroes, the privacy could not be made out, as will be seen, by a glance at the letter of the law on the subject.

The act of 1820, making the slave trade piracy, provides that if any citizen of the United States shall land on any foreign shore, and "seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto, on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death."

Another section provides a similar penalty for aiding in or abetting such forcible seizure, detention, &c.

It will be seen that the piracy consists in the actual seizure of the negroes, or transporting them with intent to subject them to Slavery. The *fitting out* of a vessel for the Slave-trade is made a very different offence by the act of 1818; and so, unless a vessel is actually caught *fagrante delicto*, with the negroes on board of her, it is impossible to hold her to the penalties of piracy, nor does she lose her national character and technical right to governmental protection. The act of 1820 affixes the penalty of death, while that of 1818, prohibiting the fitting out of vessels for the Slave-trade, punishes its violation by fine and imprisonment only.

Now as to the probable action of our Government. As the owners of the *Panchita* have brought civil suit against the commander of the *Sappho*, General CASS will undoubtedly await its result ere taking any step in the premises. If the plaintiffs recover damages in Court, their remedy will be deemed to have been exhausted, even admitting their claim of indemnity to be valid. Nor is it probable that any dispatch upon the subject will be addressed to the British Government until after our courts shall have decided whether or no the *Panchita* was in reality intended for the Slave-trade. If she should be condemned, we could not, with good grace, demand indemnity for the trespass committed in her seizure and transfer to our own jurisdiction, nor will any such demand be made in that event. If she escapes, and it should appear that she was seized upon unreasonable grounds, of course the claim for indemnity will be pressed; but if there appears to have been probable cause to suspect her unlawful character, while the President, through his Secretary of State, may go so far as to inform the British Government that we cannot assent to any right on their part to search and seize vessels covered by the American flag, and to remonstrate against a repetition of its exercise, the trespass committed in the case of the *Panchita* will be winked at, just as a jury oft-times, while finding a verdict for plaintiff in a suit, assesses his damages so low as to throw the costs upon himself, when in their judgment the trespass complained of was committed under circumstances seeming to excuse it.

On the other hand protection, is claimed of our Government for the British officers of the *Sappho*, that they may be relieved from persecution in consequence of the *Panchita's* seizure. That, of course, cannot be afforded—first, because the questions of fact are in the hands of the Courts for decision, where they properly belong; and second, because any interference in behalf of the officers, would be an incidental official justification of their act, and a practical admission of the right of search against which we have always protested, even at the cannon's mouth. I have thus stated the points involved in this affair, and the general view taken by the Administration, without, however, offering any suggestions of my own as to their accuracy or soundness. I firmly believe that, practically, the owners of the *Panchita* will never get any substantial redress through the efforts of the Administration, unless they can show clearly that their own conduct did not justify suspicions of the vessel's illegality. S.

Affairs in Central America—The Nicaragua Transit Route—Probable Action of the Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

Important dispatches have been received here from Central America. There is no permanent Government in Nicaragua. RIVAS was acting as Provisional President in the absence of General WALKER, who, it was expected, would side with the Leonistas, who are in favor of General WALKER. Hostilities had already commenced between the Leonists and Chamorista parties.

This being the true state of affairs, and there being no permanent government in Nicaragua to treat with, or hold responsible, our Government will no doubt proceed to take immediate steps for the opening of the Nicaragua Transit route, and to afford protection and security to our citizens and commerce. For this purpose it may become necessary to take temporary possession of the right of way of the route, until a *permanent government can be established*. The power of the Federal Executive to act without the *authority of Congress on this point*, is already questioned. The President, however, as Commander-in-*Chief of the Navy and Army of the United States*, has the power to order them wherever it is necessary, for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. It is for this purpose we keep up our Navy on foreign stations. The mere sending out of a protective force cannot be construed into an act of war, especially with Nicaragua, as there is no government with whom we can open a diplomatic conference with, or obtain reliable guarantees from. Besides, this would be an act according to the law of nations, *ex necessitate rei*, for there is no government received as such, at this time, by the people of Nicaragua. General CASS holds the doctrine, that since the commencement of our national existence, it has been our principle to consider every foreign government *a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country*. General CASS was in favor of recognizing the Walker-Rivas Government after its establishment, and at that time he considered it no less our duty, than it should have been our desire, to have lent them the moral support which they might have derived from our recognition.

In his letter of May 21, 1856, to the meeting held in the Park, at New-York, to recognize the Nicaraguan Walker-Rivas Government, General CASS laid down the policy of the United States towards Central America as follows:

"A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. *If we are true to our duty*, they will soon be freed from all danger of European *interference*, and will have a security in their own power against *the ambitious designs of England*, far better than Clayton-Bulwer Treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery, *by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation.*"

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Major GOUVERNE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. LAST NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE, FRIDAY, July 17, 1857, BY GENERAL DESIRE, Will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera, in 4 acts, of IL TROVATORE. Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLETTI, And other well-known artists, in the principal rôles. Conductor.........Signor TORRIANI. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.........$1. Secured Seats.........Fifty cents extra. Family Circle.........[illegible]. Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. [illegible] Williams-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 5 o'clock, daily. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8. MONDAY, July 20, 1857, FAREWELL BENEFIT, and LAST APPEARANCE in America of Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

WALLACK'S THEATER. The unsuccessful experiment of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which [illegible] THE SUMMER GARDEN the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate this undertaking, with a series of performances which he confidently predicts will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success. To produce a cool atmosphere THE INDIAN PUNKA has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time that ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION has been introduced into any public building in this country. The guiding star of this short season will be MRS. JOHN WOOD, who will appear nightly, in conjunction with Mr. Walcot, Miss Josephine Manners, Miss Emily Allton and a brilliant company. THURSDAY, July 16, HIAWATHA and A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets.........50 cents—Children.........Half price. THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, Last night but one of the unprecedented triumph of JEROME'S NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, BIANCO; Or, THE MAGIC SWORD. The cast embraces the WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY. The entertainments to commence with THE SCHOOLMASTER. Master Bricks...L. Espinosa | Dr. Birch.........Jerome. Friday—Third appearance of Signorina ROLLA in the grand ballet of BELLA DA PAQUERETTE, in which she will sustain four characters.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY. The best ventilated theatre in the Union. Glorious success of the great Spectacle. THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, THE NAIAD QUEEN. The Naiad Queen.........Lizzie Weston Davenport. Sir Rupert...Mr. C. Fisher. | Amphibea...Mr. W. A. Wood. Act 1—The Bath of Beauty. Act 2—The Home of the Naiads. Act 3—Grand March of Female Warriors. Act 4—Grand Procession and Triumph of the Naiads.

OLYMPIC. Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Admission.........25 cents | Orchestra Seats.....50 cents. On THURSDAY EVENING OLYMPIANA; Or, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL. Previous to which ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. To conclude with THE HAPPY MAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, To commence with the 3-act Drama entitled THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. ROSE OF SHARON. IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD. HOLE IN THE WALL.

MADAME FREZZOLINI. Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by a special arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with MADAME FREZZOLINI, who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

S. THALBERG, assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NEW-YORK, JULY [illegible].—Mr. STUART begs to announce that he has leased this theatre, and in conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault will assume the direction of a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, for which preparations are being rapidly made. These entertainments, given in acknowledgment of the patronage and kindness extended to him in his past enterprises, will be made worthy of the taste of New-York, while at the same time the price of admission will be such as to bring this musical feast within the enjoyment of all citizens and friends.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, July 16, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS available of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LICHFIELD, CONN.—The Summer term commences July 6. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Four hours by railroad from New-York. For circulars, apply to Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 14. Gentlemanly instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., in or near Washington Parade ground, a small black and tan smooth-hair English Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, will receive the above reward.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS. HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED. 500 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ELIZABETHAN ALE LUNCH ROOM, No. 130 Water-st. and No. 84 Wall-st., will be closed until Monday for repairs, occasioned by the fire on Monday. RICHARDSON & HAYTER.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, printed papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, labels, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, envelopes, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Country merchants invited to call.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 344 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 666 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paperhanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT. IT CONTAINS ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT. IT CONTAINS A PORTRAIT OF OSCAR DE GRAND-VAL, THE VICTIM OF CUEVA, THE CUBAN, AT HOBOKEN.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT. IT CONTAINS THE CONTINUATION OF "VIDOCQ," ILLUSTRATED.

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NEWS DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE! We furnish the WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., at REDUCED PRICES. Printed lists of prices furnished gratis to all who want them. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

EXCELSIOR. PORTER'S SPIRIT. *OUT TO-DAY,* Containing the very latest news of the AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND. STATE OF THE ODDS. HUNTING THE RAJAH. ILLUSTRATED. UP A HEMLOCK TREE, ILLUSTRATED. By JOHN MCLENAN. THE SPIRIT OF THE WEEK. RACING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, ON WATER AND LAND. THE GOODWOOD CUP. WHO WILL WIN IT? CHALLENGE AT BILLIARDS. HIGHAM TO PHALEN. NEW JOCKEY-CLUB. AGRICULTURE. BASE BALL. CRICKET. AQUATICS, &c., &c. MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE 6 CENTS.

From the Sunday Times. An Infallible Remedy for the Blues. NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES, DONE WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By THOS. BUTLER GUNN, A. R. WAUD and "The Triangle." Profusely illustrated. Price, $1. *From the New-York Sunday Times.* A gloriously graphic delineation of the peculiarities of every species of boarding house in our midst: * * We have not laughed so heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues. *From The New-York Mercury.* An extraordinary and really capital volume. * * One of the best books of its kind we have seen, especially from an American publishing house. * * We predict for it a good and extensive circulation. For the author we predict a scratched face and blackened eyes. For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON & BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! EVANS & CO. THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st. Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater Bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books. We are not connected with any other establishment in the City. The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City. We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States. If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

TO TEACHERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he is preparing, and will publish on or before the 1st of September, a course of fine-hand exercises and copies, for both male and female schools, which he is quite sure will entirely meet the wants of the age. There are now some six thousand pupils going through his course of practice, and his room is open daily from 5 to 9 o'clock P. M., for private instruction. Applications invited. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway, front room, third floor.

NOW READY—THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., Editor of the Dublin *University Magazine.* 1 vol., 12mo. cloth. Price, $1 25. P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher, No. 110 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, CHEAPER THAN EVER. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS Are offering French and English Lawns of superior qualities at lower prices than any to be found in the City. All their stock is now in the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS. EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS. Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Are clearing out their entire stock Of White Goods, very low; Including some handsome patterns Of White Marseilles for Basques.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS And Lace Points and Shawls By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS, Of every description From $1 50 upwards, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE! GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS! The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements. The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs. LYONS & JONES, proprietors of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BRODIE'S SUMMER MANTILLAS. THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE, and must be closed out before AUGUST 8, to make room for wholesale FALL STOCK.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FOUR-story dwelling houses, on Seventeenth side of 25th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., known as Nos. 197, 199 and 201. Can be exchanged for land on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ALSO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and lot, No. 108 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 107½ feet; house three stories high, brick, with a two-story extension; fine yard filled with valuable grape vines, shrubbery, &c. On sale, 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to BRAINARD & RICE, No. 41 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court,) New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 162 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x100 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 21 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x52, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 106 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 253 Water-st., N. Y.

WESTERN LAND WANTED IN EXCHANGE for my entire interest in houses and lots in Brooklyn, (say property to the amount of $22,000.) Farming land only will be received. Shall probably go West in a few weeks. Address ILLINOIS, at this office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extending under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 8th-av. cars, and is No. 10 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Coenties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the *New-York Clearing House,* being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 36 *Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year.* The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 269 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-avs.; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 5th-av.

TO LET—IN 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 131 15th-st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES AT LOW RENT ON BROADWAY—One large light room, 64 feet deep, front and rear light, with office on third floor; handsome square rooms, singly or in suites, suitable for lawyers', physicians', or other offices, to let unfurnished on the fourth and fifth floors of building No. 534 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas and Prescott Hotels. Inquire on the premises, of S. W. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULTON-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL country residence in Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of railroad station, and 45 minutes' from New-York. Terms easy. Apply immediately to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE, FURnished house, for a private family. Any person having a house of this description, in a desirable location, and desirous of leasing the same for one, two or three years, with privilege of purchasing, will please address Box No. 690 Post-Office, stating the location and price. Possession would be taken the first of September or October, to suit convenience of the owner.

STORE ON BROADWAY WANTED—BY two respectable young men. A double store, the location of which must be between Canal and Bleecker sts., the west side preferred. A well proportioned store of from 40 to 75 feet in length by 25 wide, will be most desirable, and the rent must not exceed $3,500. A lease for a term of years preferable. Apply, by letter, to G. E. CURRIE, No. 79 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL-FURnished room, with partial board, above 61st-street preferred. References exchanged. Address X, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH GOOD buildings, and from 10 to 20 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Sing Sing. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Throgs' Neck, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds, comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY MANSION AT LOW RENT.—AT Flushing, a large house, with spacious yard and outbuildings, ten minutes' walk from the Railroad, will be rented very low, till May, to a good tenant. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 12 Old-slip, New-York; or PLINY CUTLER, at the Astor House.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, at Fishkill, 18 acres, with fine large mansion and numerous outbuildings, large shade trees, and superior fruit of all kinds, the product of which is $1,000 per annum; 20 tons of hay will be cut; fine bathing and fishing. Small amount in cash required. Balance on mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 8 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—A cottage, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent, for the season, $200. Address B. L. L., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 145 East 45th-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 26th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. D. BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—[illegible] acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 220 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. R. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 265 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 204 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depot, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 287 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located, in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,588 New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF MALTA.—AT THE FIFTH QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, the following preamble and resolutions were moved, carried, and ordered to be published in the principal newspapers:

Whereas, It having been communicated to the S. G. C. of the State of New-York that designs are entertained to erect a Grand Council of, &c. of the S. of N. Y., independent of the S. G. C. OF THE S. OF N. Y., and that such designs embrace the intention of granting charters to new Lodges, it has been deemed expedient for the better protection of the mysteries of our Order throughout the State of New-York, to officially advise it of the existence of such designs, and to publish resolutions in which those articles of our Constitution relative to the granting of charters shall be rehearsed; accordingly,

Resolved, That "all applications for charters shall be made in writing, signed by all the applicants, to be not less than seven in number, and accompanied by a certificate and recommendation from the Grand Commander of the Lodge to which they belong."

Resolved, That "each application shall be accompanied by the sum of $25, which shall be the fee for the charter, and which shall be returned in case the application is refused."

Resolved, That "Lodges may make their own by-laws, which shall be subject to the approval of the Supreme Grand Council."

Resolved, That the penalty of forfeiture of charter is attached, among others, to the following offences of Lodges: Not meeting as often, at least, as once a month; not paying its dues to the Supreme Grand Council for three successive terms; violating Constitution or By-Laws of Supreme Grand Council; fraternizing with spurious lodges, &c. By order of the G. C. JOHN H. HARDIE, G. S. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1857.

SONS OF MALTA—S. G. C. OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Application having been made in due form by Alex. del Mar and six others for permission to erect a new Lodge of our Ancient Order, and their credentials having been found to be correct, our brethren throughout the State and the United States are hereby prematurely notified that we have granted a charter to them for a new Lodge, to be called the "Commercial Lodge of the Sons of Malta," to be located in the City of New-York. Done in open Council, this 11th day of July, 1857. T. H. KELSEY, G. C. of S. of N. Y. J. H. HARDIE, G. S.

COMMERCIAL LODGE, S. OF M.—Members are hereby notified to attend the first meeting of the above Lodge, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, at the Lafarge House. ALEX. DEL MAR, G. C. JACOB H. WEEKS, S.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by General ANDREW JACKSON, will hold a meeting on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman. J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

FRIENDS IN NEED ARE FRIENDS INDEED.—Senior Veteran Corps of 1812 will meet at South Ferry, Whitehall-st., FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, to be escorted by the American Volunteers, Capt. Morgan, to a concert at the Athenæum, given by the citizens of Brooklyn, in aid of the Veterans' Home. Let every Veteran be present—it is the People's request. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order JOHN KEYSER, President. N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JOSIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c. Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100. Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300. We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement. We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers. Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE. We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st. H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

MACHINERY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR. BARNES' PATENT GRAIN AND RICE HULLER AND CLEANER for hulling rice, and hulling and cleaning all kinds of grain, perfectly freeing it from all impurities. This machine, constructed entirely upon a new principle, fairly ranks amongst the greatest inventions of the present age. By its use are obtained an increased yield from the grain. A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR to that ever yet produced; a total absence of waste, and consequently A MUCH GREATER PROFIT TO THE MILLER. It is warranted an EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF FIRE, from friction, which so frequently occurs in the use of the common smutting machines. Full particulars may be obtained, and the machine seen in operation, daily, on the premises of the American Grain and Rice Huller Manufacturing Company, corner of Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City, N. J.

AN IMPROVED PLANER—WOODWORTH'S OUTDONE.—On exhibition at "BENNETT'S ROOMS," over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts.; an Improved Planer, in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from 6 inches to ⅜ of an inch can be planed, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order. JONES & CROWELL, No. 229 Broadway, Corner Barclay-st., room No. 20.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, THOMAS D. EWAN, commander, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer *Carolina* makes regular trips to Fernandina, and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; to Pilatka, $22.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 12, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steam-boat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th-st. TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M. For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M. For Norwalk, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M. For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M. For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M. CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton. For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.) From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.) From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:08 P. M. (Ex.) From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:45, 7:26, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:48, 6:37 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.: 7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac. 9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West. 2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations. 3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION. 7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. 2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations. 8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL! THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT. The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS. N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trip for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 25 CENTS. JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, July 16, 10¾ A. M.	Thursday, July 16, 2¾ P. M.

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE—(Not 10 cents to-day and 50 cents to-morrow,) invariably 30 cents throughout the season. FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, elegant and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thurs'y, July 16, 3¼ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 16, 10¾ A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, July 17, 11¼ A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 5¼ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS. JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 16, 9 A. M.

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 1¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRAINARD, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, [illegible] cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for the Northern and Western [illegible].

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN. The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAY, [illegible] tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BARNES, [illegible] tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. HUDSON, [illegible] tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRIDGES, 1,567 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen. Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship. The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships. RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible]. The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage.........$130. Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage.........$110. Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]. The ships from Boston call at Halifax. CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, June [illegible]. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8. NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]. ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July [illegible]. AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]. ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19. Berths not secured until paid for. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments. The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as any. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 15.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE: First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MCSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POWELL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS: In 1st Cabin.........$80 | In 2d Cabin.........$60. In 2d Cabin.........[illegible]. This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st. Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates: In 1st Cabin.........$100 | In 2d Cabin.........$60. In 2d Cabin.........60 | In Steerage.........[illegible]. (till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. PRICE OF PASSAGE: First cabin.........$130 | Second cabin.........$75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.........Aug. 1	Wednesday.........July 8
Saturday.........Sept. 12	Wednesday.........Sept. 16

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $160 to $150; second cabin, $75. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York. Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60 and $35. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR.........[illegible]	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL.........Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for which there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE.—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 29 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.) HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX. SMITH. New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net earnings of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which now [illegible] it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1860, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1865, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving [illegible] to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum. The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who make the exchange will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later day. Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders [illegible] Eight per Cent. [illegible] year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as ceded to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser, or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, [illegible] to be subject to any further [illegible] with proceeds of sales of lands [illegible] and to be entitled to [illegible] by said Company, and set forth in [illegible] Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857. The subscription price of said Bonds to be 80 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. [illegible] on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York. The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 20th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 12 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, EDWIN LUDLOW, CHAS. BURKHALTER, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 10 William-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the corner of Pine and William sts., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the above-named place on the 9th inst. WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested, immediately, to send their names and address, with a statement of the nature of their interest, to the subscriber at No. 10 Old-slip, New-York, for the information of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting. WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, date [illegible], having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 62 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $100,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 21 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts. R. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President. EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
[illegible]	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hogan,	Jeremiah Goard,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. E. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Mahange,	William Pardon,
P. S. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Seguey,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Parderson.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $500,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Moss,	Jas. G. Gerner,	Sam. G. Parson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Greenwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edw'd Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edw'd. Greenwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
G. W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENSON,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEO. J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
[illegible] WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAYNER,	JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. H. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,
GEORGE H. PURSER,	WILSON SMALL,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $40,000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 48 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonard S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvs E. Laing,
Geo. W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 6 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 323 Fulton-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1857. This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal. The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 2, 1857.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 247 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of the Bank on and after the 6th of July next. June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York. G. W. RICE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing. The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively. The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued. Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive. W. T. HOOKER, President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857. P. PERIT, President. WM. NELSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal. JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. M. PURDIE, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice Pres'ts.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 3 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 16, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
6,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.	
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.	
5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
3,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds.	
258,000 California State 7 per cent Bonds of 1875.	
100,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Income Bonds.	
19,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of 1871.	
180,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Land Grant 8 per cent. Bonds.	
100 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad	$100 each
10 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)	$100 each
75 shares Tradesmen's Bank	$40 each
120 shares Broadway Bank	$25 each
75 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each
30 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
119 shares Merchants' Bank	$50 each
50 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
50 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	$70 each
86 shares National Fire Insurance Co.	$37 50 each
40 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each
100 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
50 shares Trenton Iron Co.	$100 each
14 shares N. Y. & New-England U. Telegr'h Co.	$50 each
50 shares American Plate Glass Co.	$100 each
900 shares Am. Coal Co. of Alleghany Co., Md.	$25 each
126 shares Alleghany Mining Co.	$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 20. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 445 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignees sale.—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 400 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 1,000 pounds hair, 100 bales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table cloths, covers, spring beds, bureaus, counterpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feather pillows; iron, camp and other bedsteads; 9,000 pounds turkey feathers, netting, cribs, blankets, bales, husk and other desirable goods. ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignees to close the concern. The attention of hotel-keepers and shipowners is called to this sale. Goods ready, with catalogues, one day before sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. A tilbury, in first-rate order, built by one of the best City makers. A light 6-seat rockaway, in fine order, cost $600. A 6-seat rockaway, nearly new, in first-rate order, built by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. Also, a light buggy, with top, patent axles, in fine order, and has been used but a short time. A 6 seat barouche, in good condition, for double team.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WITHOUT reserve, all the rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the house No. 144 West 26th-st.; also, fine velvet, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich gas chandeliers, large French plate pier and oval mirrors, with China, dinner and tea sets, plated and silver ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole for absolute sale, and worthy attention of housekeepers and furniture dealers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware, Britannia and block tin-ware cutlery, American shovels, spades, scoops, planes, axes, hatchets, chisels, scythes, &c. Terms, cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday, July 16,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3,000 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, being in increase of $300,000 to the Capital of said Bank.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Regular Weekly Sale. A general assortment of household furniture, crockery, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,907 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 232 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 110 Water-st., New-York. P. P. FLAGLER.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE of the best stands in the City, doing a first-rate business, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. An uncommon opportunity. Inquire at No. 335 Washington-st., cor. Harrison.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 39th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply of G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $600, warranted; will be sold for $350; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 389 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED: THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practised by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practised by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become established in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1856, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "The Moving World," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to use them as a last resort. I gave her the Resolvent with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, and in three days

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and dwindled away to a mere skeleton, nothing but bone and skin; his eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant, RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

ROMAN EYE-BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes, was constantly used, with great success by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 301 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 369 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA of VENEREAL [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. [illegible] all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 30 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease. $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imparts with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other. Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the disease, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 41 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCERS CURED.—DR. TRALL, NO. 15 Laight-st., New-York, cures cancerous affections in a short time. This treatment occasions little or no pain, and so renovates the system that the disease will not return.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at KING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,804 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
19,000 cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible] cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 183 Front-st.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 9 Lispenard-st.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, brown and cream color, in good condition, very stylish; and a carriage nearly new, also a two-seated wagon and harness. All the above can be seen at the stable in Adams-st., between Sands and Prospect sts., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to J. A. H. BELL & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER CARRIAGE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT two-seat light carriage, for one or two horses, with pole and shafts; the top covers both seats, or can be turned back entirely out of the way. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at C. BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, corner Broadway and 50th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., two span of fine, sound, young horses. One a span of sorrels, six years old, price $400; the other a span of browns, five years old, price $600. They are all well worthy the attention of persons in want of horses. Apply to JAMES ROOT, North Orange, N. J.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DAN H. ARNOLD and HENRY SWIFT against WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. TINGLEY and THOMAS A. JENCKES.—Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 12, 1857. BUCKHAM, SHALES & GREENE, Plffs' Att'ys. N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the place aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1857. BUCKHAM, SHALES & GREENE, jy9-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WARDLAW, GOLLOTHUN WALKER and ANDREW BURNSIDE, doing business in partnership under the firm name of WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, against JOHN K. HARRISON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant JOHN K. HARRISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, on the 13th day of July, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventeen 54-100 dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1857. WM. C. E. ENGLISH, jy16-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 36 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAVID REA AND HUGH S. POLLOCK, against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je18-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK, against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je18-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN R. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857. JOHN R. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors. je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRAFF, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the residence of [illegible] of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG, je[illegible]-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS E. LORETT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, my7-law6mTh* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor. my[illegible]-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, No. [illegible] Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857. HENRY HOOBE, SCHUREMAN HALSTED, } Executors. ja[illegible]-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor. jy9-law6mTh No. 157 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 1, 1857. jy9-law6mTh* MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the [illegible] day of April, 1857. ALANSON ROBINSON, ap30-law6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 232 Ninth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857. my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MYER MARTIN, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857. f5-law6mTh* FRANCES MILLER, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All moneys to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York. H. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 8, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 22, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] day of July next. H. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature April 11, 1849. All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANCE, Register.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MANN & SPEAR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SPEAR will continue the Stationery, Blank Book and Printing business in all its branches, at the same place, Nos. 139 Pearl and 82 Beaver sts., having purchased the interest of GEO. C. MANN. JULY 1, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] Committees have been appointed in nearly all the Wards in this City, to act as occasion may seem to require, and in some six Wards in Brooklyn. The latter to prepare for the anticipated changes in the Police of that city.

Official Returns of the Inspectors.

The following returns from the several Wards to the Deputy Superintendent furnish the official history of the City on Tuesday:

Precinct No. 1.—A blank return.

Precinct No. 2.—Two arrests; one for petit larceny and one for misdemeanor.

Precinct No. 3.—Two arrests for petit larceny and [illegible].

[illegible]—Joseph Osmond was found lying in [illegible] overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Hospital.

[illegible]—At 5 P. M. John Clifford, a young man, while passing the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, fell into the excavation that is made for building purposes and was seriously injured, so that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 5.—Nine arrests—2 for disorderly conduct; 1 for assault and battery; 4 for drunkenness, and 1 for attempt to steal.

Precinct No. 6.—Fourteen arrests—11 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 1 insane man; 1 for petit larceny, and 1 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 7.—Five arrests—2 for petit larceny, and 3 for drunkenness.

Precinct No. 8.—Four arrests—2 for drunkenness; 1 for theft, and 1 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 9.—Five arrests. Three for intoxication; 1 for pocket-picking; and 1 for grand larceny. Inspector Dilks reports:

[illegible]—A man, named John Conner, residing at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Tenth-avenue, had his leg broken about noon, yesterday, by a pile of timber falling upon him while at work in a lumber yard at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River. Officer Le Roy removed him to the City Hospital.

Precinct No. 10.—Eight arrests. Three for intoxication; 3 for pocket-picking; 2 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 11.—No arrests. Inspector Squires reports:

THE STATE OF HIS DISTRICT.

All remained quiet during the day and night, notwithstanding the deep mutterings of the thunder that could be heard at intervals. In order to satisfy myself how it is that the German population, usually so peaceable and orderly, have become so excited, I have embraced the opportunity to converse with many of them, and I will do them the justice to say most, without exception, they declare their intention to obey the laws, and maintain their character as peaceable, industrious, and good citizens; but they seem to labor under a sense of deep wrong having been done them by the police. Whether this is well or ill-founded, of course, the legal investigations which undoubtedly will be made will show. Under the circumstances I have felt justified (the most of men being without police experience, and yet anxious to excel) to instruct them to be very careful and forbearing, and not to do or say anything that could justly be deemed offensive, but, while they are efficient and prompt to discharge every duty, to set such an example of moderation and just regard for the rights of all as shall command the respect and confidence of the whole community. A woman named Catharine Ackerman was found in the street last evening, by Officer Wells, and brought to the Station-house, where she was attended by Dr. [illegible], and this morning was sent to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 12.—Return not handed in.

Precinct No. 13.—William Hamton, aged 20, keeper of a cigar store, was arrested for an attempt to kill. He was committed for examination by Justice Brennan.

Precinct No. 14.—Two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 15.—An arrest for assault and battery and one for grand larceny. Inspector Dilks says:

FOUND DEAD IN A STABLE.—Patrick Loughlin, residing at No. 219 Sullivan-street, in the rear, was found dead about 10 P. M., lying in a stall at a stable in Downing-street, and the horse standing upon him. From the appearance of the body it is supposed he had been kicked by the horse and then trampled upon.

Precinct No. 16.—Four arrests; two for petit larceny and two for intoxication. Special aid Sutherland reports:

FALL FROM A CHURCH STEEPLE.—At 1¼ P. M., Edward Adams, painter, residing at No. 103½ West Eighteenth-street, while painting the pinnacle of the tower of St. Peter's Church (Episcopal) in West Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, fell from the tower to the ground. He was holding on to the pinnacle at the time, and it gave way with him. He was taken up seriously injured and conveyed to his house, where he was attended by his family physician. At 11 A. M., James Kenney, a laborer, was sunstruck in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Precinct No. 17.—Four arrests; 2 for petit larceny and 2 for intoxication. Inspector Hartt reports that at [illegible] P. M., Capt. Dilkes, of the Fifteenth; [illegible] Turnbull, of the Eighth; Capt. Speight, of the [illegible]; Sergeant Steers, of the Thirteenth; [illegible] Sergeant Bennett, of the Ninth; Sergeant [illegible], of the Twentieth; and at 8¼ o'clock P. M., [illegible] Sergeant Van Arsdale, of the Eleventh, reported to him for duty. At 12 o'clock P. M., they were dismissed.

[illegible] A RIOTER.—*Precinct No. 18.*—Arthur [illegible], a butcher, was arrested for rioting, and committed by Justice Davison. Sergeant Bennett remarks: "This prisoner is one of a gang who were rioting on the First-avenue. There are a few more left. They are known, and I am determined they shall be arrested."

A MAD OX SHOT.—At 2¾ P. M. a mad bullock ran through Third-avenue to Twenty-first street, causing quite an excitement. As far as I could ascertain, he did no damage. After firing several shots at him he fell, and a butcher being present cut his throat. The owner, residing in Stanton-street, took charge of the carcass. I could not ascertain his name or residence. Three lost children were restored to their parents.

Precinct No. 19.—Seven arrests.

ARREST OF ALDERMAN WILSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Sergeant Bryan says: "James Duffy, an emigrant runner, was arrested for assaulting Thomas Malone, with intent to kill. Duffy is the brother-in-law of Alderman Billy Wilson, of the First Ward. He is one of the notorious gang of emigrant runners who infest the lower part of the City. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000."

Precinct No. 20.—Five arrests—two for fighting, one for drunkenness, one for vagrancy, and one for disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 21.—One arrest for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Inspector Speight reports:

"FATALLY SUN-STRUCK.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laboring man named Thos. Burns, while at work in a cellar in Thirty-fourth-street near to Sixth-avenue, was prostrated by a stroke of the sun. He was removed to the house of Thos. McCabe, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Winter. Notwithstanding every attention was paid him he died at 9 P. M. By permission of Coroner Perry his body was removed to his late residence, No. 4 Horatio-street."

Precinct No. 22.—Three arrests; two for trespass and one for larceny. Sergeant Van Orden reports: "FIRE—About 2½ o'clock this morning, a fire occurred in a stable belonging to Messrs. Mott Brothers, lumber dealers, at the foot of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon connected with the carriage-house and lumber shed adjoining, destroying the property contained in the stables, barn, shed, &c., consisting of six horses, two cows, and one calf, a pointer dog, four light wagons, three sleighs, a carriage, three lumber sleighs, a lot of poultry worth $75, 11 sets of harness, hay and feed, a straw-cutting machine, some chairs stored in the barn, &c.—the whole valued at $6,325. No insurance on any of the property. Messrs. Mott Brothers offer a reward of $300 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary. Sergeant Coulter, with a platoon of men, were in attendance; also, acting Sergeants Watson, of the Nineteenth, and Castles, of the Twentieth. They rendered valuable assistance.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Board of Health.

The above Board met on Wednesday noon at the City Hall. The President, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following communication was received and read from ROBERT MONROE HARRISON, Esq., United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, respecting the Yellow Fever at that port:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 27, 1857.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to inclose for your information and that of the proper authorities of the port of New-York, an extract from the *Colonial Standard*, of this place, dated June 26, (yesterday.)

Cases of yellow fever have manifested themselves as therein stated, on board the packet steamers from St. Thomas recently, and on board other vessels in this harbor. The persons attacked have been removed to the public Hospital here, and to lodgings in the town, and that some deaths had occurred. I cannot ascertain that the disease exists among the residents. The cases in every instance except one having been imported. I inclose a copy of a communication from the President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Island, in answer to my inquiries concerning the disease.

With great respect I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONROE HARRISON.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

Extract from the Colonial Standard, Kingston, Jam., June 26, 1857.

"We regret to state that the yellow fever to an alarming extent has manifested itself at St. Thomas, since it appears it was communicated to the crew of the R. M. C. steamer *Clyde*, several of whom, including the stewardess, have died of it. Some serious cases have been removed to the Public Hospital, and we learn yesterday that fourteen cases had been sent to the institution from the shipping in the harbor.

Generally speaking, we believe the city to be healthy. The weather, however, is very warm."

The following letter was inclosed from the President of the Royal College to the American Consul, respecting the yellow fever:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

KINGSTON, Ja., Friday, June 26, 1857.

Several cases of yellow fever of a very aggravated type have, within the last few weeks, been admitted into the Public Hospital, and a few have been treated in lodging houses in this city, but, I believe, in every instance except one, the seeds of the disease were imbibed before the patient arrived on this island.

The exceptional case arrived in the Public Hospital predisposed to the attack, but admitted with a mild form of fever.

I am not aware that any other infectious disease has prevailed in Kingston or its vicinity since the measles was here a few weeks ago. Yellow fever is not considered by the medical men of this island to be a contagious disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) J. MAGRATH.

R. HARRISON, Esq., American Consul.

The following vessels were reported as detained at the Lower Bay by the Health Officer: Brig *Martha*, from Havana; schooner *Pilot Fish*, from Gonaives; bark *Celia*, from Mayaguez.

The Health-Officer reported to the Board that he had procured warrants for the parties who had violated the Quarantine laws yesterday, (Tuesday,) by stealing a passenger from a small-pox vessel under Quarantine, and that Police Officers had been sent down to Quarantine to arrest the parties and bring them to the City for examination before Justice OSBORNE.

The Board heartily indorsed the action of the Health-Officer, and hoped that the parties would be severely punished for thus endangering public health. The Board then adjourned.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGALLY BOARDING INFECTED VESSELS.

JAMES MCCHALES, ELY THORNE, JOHN MCGEE, JOHN MURRAY, HUGH DONEGAL, WILLIAM MCDERMIT and PATRICK MCGEE, were yesterday arrested, charged with having, in violation of the Quarantine laws, boarded the ship *Ellen Austen*, now Quarantined with small-pox on board, and taking away MARY MCDERMIT, one of her passengers. The accused were seen to leave the vessel in a small boat and row towards the City. They were pursued by the Health Officers, overtaken and conveyed back to Staten Island, where they were detained until the arrival of some New-York officers, who brought them to the City, and they are now in custody, awaiting examination.

No new cases of infected vessels arrived yesterday. Several additional small-pox subjects were taken out of the ship *Ellen Austen*.

The Bremen brig *Anna Lange* arrived with 494 passengers, all in good health, and were landed at Castle Garden. They were the best class of German emigrants.

The brig *Brothers*, Capt. FERNANDEZ, which arrived on the 7th inst. from Trinidad de Cuba, and went to the lower anchorage, has been permitted to discharge cargo into lighters. Her crew, which are all colored men, were in good health, and are highly spoken of by the Captain for their good seamanship and perfect sobriety. He never had and does not wish for a better crew. He advises all who trade to the West Indies to ship colored men if they can be found, as they stand the climate better and are less likely to give the Captain trouble by absconding or absenting themselves when in port.

There were twenty-three vessels, all told, anchored at the upper Quarantine yesterday.

FROM SEGUINE'S POINT—THE SHERIFF ABOUT THE MILITARY.—Captain WALLING came to town yesterday, looking jaded, and half used up. He says his men have been constantly watching since the late attack, and are now literally exhausted. The call for aid on the Metropolitan Commissioners has not been honored, and for the present cannot be. Upon the day following the attack upon Captain WALLING's command at Seguine's Point, that gentleman sent one of his officers with a written notice of the facts, and requesting the Sheriff's assistance. The officer handed the letter to the Sheriff, who read it, and then remarked:

"I perceive this notice is from Captain WALLING. I do not know what I can do; if I order out the military, they will, in my judgment, *rather aid and assist in the destruction of the property than in protecting and defending it.* However, in my opinion, the only thing that can be done will be for Captain WALLING to represent the matter to the Commissioners, and then, if they desire it, I will call out the military."

Acting upon the direction of the Sheriff, the Commissioners, yesterday, sent him the following letter, which is certainly explicit enough, though as yet they have received no reply.

The Commissioners expect the Sheriff to anticipate future attacks, and be prepared for them; not to wait until the mischief is complete before he moves.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE STATION,
No. 23 William-street, New-York.

To Abram Lockman, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond Co.:

SIR: We are informed, and believe, that the buildings, the property of the people of this State, in your county, near Seguine's Point, are in imminent danger of being destroyed by a mob, and we therefore call upon you, to whom it belongs by law, to call out the power of your county, of which you are the Sheriff, to give immediate, sure, and constant protection to those buildings, the persons engaged in their erection, and all the property of the people of the State above referred. Please inform us of your action in the premises, in order that we may advise the Executive of this State thereof, and, if necessary, invoke his power to protect the property of the people of the State, under our charge.

We are, respectfully, &c.,
GEORGE HALL,
EGBERT BENSON, } Commissioners.
O. BOWNE,

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

On reading the minutes, Councilman MONROE corrected a wrongly registered vote. He professed himself ignorant of the printing of any "reports derogatory to the honor of the Board," and did not vote in the affirmative.

DOCK-MASTERS.

The ordinance appointing two Dock-Masters for each Ward, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Several important reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole. That on the Battery enlargement was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

AN AXE TO GRIND—SPERRY'S CLOCKS.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences were moved to be discharged in the matter of the erection of an Observatory at the Battery. Councilman WARNER thought such committee the fittest to deal with it. Councilman WAUGH thought it was a question as to the grant of land, and that the matter ought to be transferred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Councilman WARNER argued in favor of Sperry's proposal; there would be occasional difficulty in getting the time over the wires from Albany. Councilman OTTARSON supported the views of Councilman WARNER; the matter ought not to be taken out of the hands of the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Councilman WAUGH contended that there were two parties in the matter, one from New-York, the other from Albany. The New-York party ought to have the preference.

Councilman HASWELL said the first question was, are we to have such observatory, that was a question for a Scientific Committee. The next question was, where in New-York was it to be located? That was a question for the Committee on Lands and Places.

The reading of the report, recommending the erection having been read, in which it was stated that Messrs. Sperry offer the gratuitous use of certain instruments, stipulating to be paid a reasonable sum for the preparation of the daily records; further discussion proceeded; Councilman BRADY desiring "to know the object of the fight between the two Committees." He could not understand, or see into all this disturbance about a hundred square feet of land. Councilman WAUGH persisted in asking by what authority a Scientific Committee asked for land. The petition of Messrs. Sperry only asked for the ground, the building was to be erected by subscription.

After several members had occupied much time on a question which many characterized as comparatively frivolous,

Councilman OTTARSON strongly recommended to leave the matter in its present hands, for when the report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences came up, it would be found it *would be the last they would ever hear of Mr. Sperry.* If the Committee on Lands wanted to dispose of, or give away a bit of land on the Battery, let them give it to some charitable institution.

On a division, after an hour's discussion, the motion to discharge the Committee was lost.

CROTON BOARD.

It was moved that the Board non-concur with the amendments of the Board of Aldermen in the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department. After debate on the subject, the Board agreed to the non-concurrence, by a vote of 22 to 13.

An effort was made at reconsideration of the vote. The adjournment was moved and lost, the various lengthy arguments being of no interest to the public.

Warm lozenges were recommended for Councilman McCAHILL by Councilman BRADY, who, in exchange, charged his opponent with the utterance of Billingsgate slang.

Councilman BRADY hoped the Board would adhere to its former action.

Councilman JONES objected to a Committee of Conference.

Numberless substitutes and amendments were made.

During a vote Councilman OTTARSON rose to a point of order, Councilman BOOLE not being in his seat. That gentleman said he was in his seat when he voted, and thought he had a perfect right to leave it to procure a "*chaw of tobacco.*" The vote to non-concur was again lost. It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost. The vote was called on adjournment, the Sergeant-at-Arms being desired to watch the door, to prevent the egress of members. That motion was lost.

Councilman WAUGH said that if they were to be kept there all night he hoped a Committee of one would be appointed to fetch in a jug of lager bier. Appeals from the decision of the Chair occupied some time, and the "lager bier" was oddly mixed up with the addresses of several members speaking together.

Councilman BRADY told the President it "was a pretty good dodge to tell him he was out of order and must take his seat, when he could not state correctly the law."

Councilman WARNER, after a stormy encounter with the President, asked or dared him to place him under arrest. *This was done.*

Councilman OTTARSON observed there was no need for it—the gag-law would do just as well.

The vote was urged on the main question, Councilman WARNER conversing with his friends. The President ordered him to be silent. He persisted in stating that the ruling of the President was contradictory. The President again stated what was the main question.

Councilman BRADY maintained that such was *not* the main question. He said the Chair would and did state what it pleased.

The President persisted that the question was the reference of the papers back to the Committee on Ordinances.

On vote, the papers were so referred, the distinguished culprit being removed from arrest, so as to enable him to join in the vote.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

After three hours of warm contention, Councilman WARNER was unwilling to gratify Councilman JONES in taking up the matter of street-cleaning. The house became suddenly half empty. Councilman McCAHILL moved the adjournment. [Loud laughter.]

The roll was ordered to be called. A member had a convenient headache. He left, and there being consequently no quorum, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER, WEAR RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS.

They protect the body from sudden changes of the weather, gently absorb the perspiration, and are elastic, durable, and cheap.

Remember the number.

No. 96 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as M. VAN SCHAICK, President; THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner; A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer; JOHN P. FLENDER, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior [illegible], according to the opinion of [illegible]. Further information may be had on application to

A. S. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Under-garments, [illegible]

Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,

Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under-Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preëminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE—Fresh from living flowers.—The revivifying properties and surpassing aroma of this perfume, has rendered it a general favorite with the ladies. Sole proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science has been groping in the dark for centuries after a cure for dyspepsia, and the liver and bowel complaints which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was ushered before the world. Since then no sufferer has ever taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look to the water-mark.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday evening, Rev. MR. HATCH offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion of Mr. MCGEE, were laid upon the table, without debate:

Whereas, The Library Committee of this Association have seen fit to request the publishers of the *Christian Inquirer* not to send their paper to the rooms of the Association, as they have for some time generously done without charge, and giving as their reason for this request the *doctrinal opinions* which that paper is understood to support, thus affording ground for charges of bigotry and sectarian prejudice against us, unless we promptly express our disapproval of their decision; therefore,

Resolved, That without impeaching the motives or doubting the good intentions of our Library Committee, we do as an Association deem this, their action, ill-advised and injurious to the interests of our body, and they are hereby requested to reconsider it, subscribe for the rejected paper, and see that it is laid regularly upon the Reading-Room table, with the other religious Weeklies.

PICNIC OF THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—The fourth annual pic-nic of this Church and School came off yesterday, in Brevoort's Grove, Bedford. There were, at different times during the day, at least 5,000 persons on the ground, 1,500 of whom were children. The school, which has on its roll over 1,300 scholars, and 130 teachers, was very fully represented, and the day passed off very pleasantly. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. KENNEDAY, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Esq., and others. The singing was under the charge of Mr. FRANKLIN H. LUMMUS, and Dodworth's Band sustained the voices of the little ones. It was a "tremendous" occasion, and long to be remembered.

THE HEAT.—PATRICK MCGUIRE, of Gravesend, was prostrated by the heat, in Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was taken to the Station house in the Third Precinct by Officer OATES, and medical aid was called in.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In this case, Tuesday, Mary Ainslie, grand mother (father's side) of Jane C. Ainslie, Mary V Ainslie and Catharine V. Ainslie, (infants,) applied for the custody of said children by habeas corpus—at the time in custody of Rev. Anthony Elmendorf. In the absence of Mr. Elmendorf the suit was served upon Mary Burns, in whose charge the children are. After the argument, the children were taken from the custody of Elmendorf and given to the grandmother, who immediately proceeded to the Surrogate's office, and applied to be appointed guardian of the children. A legal question has been raised, which will be argued next week before the Surrogate: Has a widow a right to appoint by will a guardian of her infant children?

The will of the mother devises largely to benevolent and religious corporations, and appoints Rev. Mr. Elmendorf guardian, and also provides that, from the income annually due the children, they may set apart such sums as the children deem proper for religious and benevolent purposes. Francis F. Ainslie, the father, died intestate; his wife, Jane E., and mother of the children, died June 19, 1857, and leaving the will, devising property valued at about $100,000. The petitioner is next of kin to the children.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—JULY 15.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices [illegible] and Schoonmaker.

Philip McDevitt and John Garland, convicted of assault and battery, were fined $10 each.

Stephen Kyle, for a similar offence, was fined $15.

Charles Blanchard and Edward A. Bredit were tried and convicted of attempting to pass a $3 counterfeit bill on the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport. Sentence reserved.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 15.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	92	41	Erie Railroad	30¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	83½	1,000	do	31
5,000	do	83½	200	do	c 31⅝
1,000	Erie R. Cv. bs. '71	55	100	do	30¾
1,000	do	55½	200	do	s30 31
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	95½	200	do	s10 31¼
6,000	do	95	200	do	s10 31⅛
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	75	200	do	s10 31½
5,000	Ill. F'd Bd. wt. p.	64	100	do	b5 31¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs.	45	300	do	b7 31½
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	20½	50	do	31½
1,000	Chi. & P. Div. Bs.	60	100	do	31½
500	Cle. & To. Div. Bs.	60	150	do	c 31½
20	Ocean Bank	100¼	50	do	s30 31½
30	Metropo. Bank	105½	300	do	s10 31½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	109½	100	do	b7 31¾
40	Continental Bank	103	300	do	b10 31½
15	Bank of Commerce	105	200	do	c 31¾
10	Park Bank	102¾	50	do	31
200	Bra. C. Lnd Co.	b30 4½	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	95¾
58	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118½	25	do	95¾
50	M. So. & Nor. prf.	s30 72½	235	do	94
50	do	73	50	do	s10 94
300	N. Y. C. R. R.	s30 82½	1000	Reading R. R.	s10 78
100	do	83	50	do	s15 78
200	do	83	1000	do	s5 78
600	do	b30 84	100	do	b30 78
50	do	82¾	100	do	s10 77⅞
50	do	b5 83½	210	M. S. & N. I. R. R. gtd.	50
1131	do	83½	50	do	p & c 50
50	do	s n wk 83½	307	do	opg 50½
200	do	b10 83¼	50	do	p & c 50½
100	do	b30 83¾	1280	do	opg 50½
50	do	83½	500	do	b10 48
250	do	82¾	200	do	s30 47½
100	do	s30 83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b5 60
100	do	b30 83½	200	do	s n wk 59¾
100	do	b5 83½	100	do	b30 60
50	do	b30 83½	100	do	s5 59¾
50	do	83½	200	do	s30 59½
317	La C. & Mil. R. R.	34¼	100	do	s30 59
100	do	s10 34	400	do	59½
100	do	s30 34	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 91½
250	do	34	125	do	b30 91½
200	do	b30 35	65	do	91½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 5¾	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	49½
200	Panama Railroad	90	150	do	c 50
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	100	do	b30 50½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs.	95	25	M. S. & N. I. R. opg	50¾
100	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	5	300	do	opg 51
300	N. Y. Cent. R.	s5 83½	200	do	s n wk 50¾
300	do	b5 83½	125	do	p & c 51
200	do	b5 83½	100	do	s30 48½
10	do	83½	150	do	opg 51½
10	do	b30 83½	150	do	51½
100	Erie Railroad	s3 32½	6	M. S. & N. I. pf. sk.	75½
100	do	32½	10	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	70
100	do	s3 32½	72	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	30½
100	do	32½	100	do	40
25	do	b30 32½	112	Gal. & Chi. R.	s5 94½
100	do	s30 31½	200	Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 59½
50	do	32½	500	do	59½
50	do	b5 32½	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	91½
500	do	s30 31½	200	do	91½
1100	Reading Railroad	78½	100	do	91½
1100	do	b10 78½	150	do	b30 92
100	do	s30 78	450	La Crosse & Mil. R.	34
300	do	b10 78½	50	do	b30 35
100	do	b60 78½	10	Mich. Central RR.	89
11	Mil. & Miss. RR.	50½	10	do	b30 82½

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15—P. M.

The *America* arrived at Halifax this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to July 4—three days later than previous advices. Up to the time of writing these lines, we have received by telegraph no detailed money news, and but partial market accounts. It is reported that the Bank of France will shortly reduce its discount rate—and probably its premium for gold—as its specie reserve was ample and increasing as regularly as the course of trade in Paris and the Provinces permitted. The depression on the Paris Bourse had give rise to a rumor that the Imperial Government contemplated raising a new loan, but the rumor was discredited. The Liverpool advices report a steady business in Cotton, at generally full, and in some instances, firmer rates. The week's sales had been 58,600 bales—including 7,500 to speculators, and 6,000 for export—the market closing quietly. Middling Uplands, 7 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 8 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8 5-16d.; Fair Orleans, 8¾d. ℔ lb. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool was estimated at 568,400 bales, including 494,000 bales American. Flour was dull and drooping. Western Canal left off at 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d., and Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. ℔ barrel. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. White, 9s. 6d.@10s.; Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. ℔ 70 lbs. Corn was depressed and somewhat cheaper. Mixed and Yellow, 36s.@36s. 6d., and White, 39s.@40s. ℔ quarter. The crops, favored by fine weather, were flourishing. The Provision trade lacked vigor, save in the case of Lard, which had been in lively request, partly on speculation, closing buoyantly at the improved rates, 66s.@68s. Tallow was heavy, at 59s. 6d.@60s. Teas were more inquired for, mainly by speculators, and all kinds advanced—Blacks closing 1d.@1½d. ℔ lb. higher. Sugar was inactive and nominal; parties differing about prices. Naval Stores were generally tame and languid. Trade in the manufacturing districts was spiritless, prices remaining essentially the same. The American merchants in Liverpool entertained Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* on the 4th inst. The mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, it is probable, will be launched in September, but will not proceed on her trial-trip to Portland *prior* to next April. Her entire cost will exceed three-fourths of a million sterling, or $3,750,000.

The general ease in Money continues, and the excitement on the Stock Exchange is rapidly on the increase. The reaction from this long and unwonted depression through May and June threatens to be as disastrous to the profits of the *Bears* as their course of action against the market for some time past had been uncomfortable to the *Bulls*. Their raid against the share list was made doubly terrific to the holders of Stocks by the unlimited amount of contracts, literally so, with which they followed up their earlier successes. The magnitude of the sales ahead, at even the lowest figures, in Michigan Southern, New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and several other Railroads, is something that would appear almost fabulous, if reckoned by the printed lists of the past 60 or 90 days. But the very impunity with which this extraordinary game was carried on so long, *now* enhances the loss and difficulty of suddenly closing up these contracts when it is seen that they can no longer be increased or persevered in with safety to the *short* sellers. The jump in New-York and Erie since yesterday morning is *five per cent.!* It now stands 33 ℔ cent., against 28 on Monday afternoon, and against 25 or 26, seller 30 days, at the close of last week. A like advance, though not so sudden, has been made in New-York Central and Reading, and a still larger rise in Southern Michigan. The last named was in demand for the opening this afternoon at 51¼ ℔ cent. On a more limited scale of *shorts*, the rise in Panama is 7½ ℔ cent.; Pittsburg, 6 ℔ cent.; Galena and Chicago, 9 ℔ cent.; Rock Island, 10 ℔ cent., and so on through the Dividend-paying list. The amount of business to-day, including Street sales, was over 80,000 shares. The prices attained are yet considerably below the prices from which they fell earlier in the season, though from 5 to 8 ℔ cent. above the general range of the recent *short* contracts now in the course of liquidation. For a day or two past the most active demand in Erie has probably been from the *Bears*. Considerable private efforts have been made to buy in Stock and close up contracts outstanding below 30 ℔ cent. and down to 25 ℔ cent. These parties compete with and put up the price on each other, their wants being enormous and the relative supply of cash stock extremely limited. A similar state of things is impending in Southern Michigan at low prices and in New-York Central below 80 ℔ cent. Meanwhile the outside orders to buy for a rise are on the increase, and the commission brokers are making a first-rate legitimate business. The general market this afternoon closed firm. The half yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the Reading was announced by telegraph from Philadelphia, and the Stock advanced to 78¼ ℔ cent. cash, and 78½, buyer 60 days. Panama left off 91½ ex-dividend, equal to 97½ ℔ cent. before July 1.

Our well-advised Washington correspondent stated, yesterday, that the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit is extremely uncertain as to time, and intimates that the return of WALKER may take place before the question is settled. We have other information going to confirm this conclusion. It is not believed that our Government will tolerate the interference of Costa Rica, (which State, like Honduras, is under British influence,) with the Transit question in any shape, or that the people of Nicaragua will submit to the dismemberment or absorption of their own State. Great Britain has made sure of the transit to the Pacific through Honduras. With this her commercial merchants are well satisfied, and will make the Honduras railway project their own. The British Cabinet, if disposed to avail of their good understanding with Costa Rica to secure a commanding influence in the Nicaragua route also, would not be suffered to do so by the Government at Washington.

Mr. F. M. DREXEL, the old and wealthy private Banker of Philadelphia, who founded the house of DREXEL & Co., of that city, and DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, has recently withdrawn from the latter, giving up his California interest, the risks and contingencies of which he deemed too great for the resulting income, to devote his capital exclusively to Philadelphia and New-York—the house here being VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL. The old house of LUCAS & SIMONDS, of St. Louis, have adopted a similar course, withdrawing from San Francisco the firm of LUCAS, TURNER & Co. It is rumored that they purpose establishing a large Banking concern in this City. Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH continue in San Francisco, and have transferred their New-York account to the American Exchange Bank. Being old residents on the Pacific, they have been successful in escaping the financial disasters incident to the rapid changes and ever-varying fortunes of that wonderful country.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE, JULY 1.

Domestic Bills, viz.:			
Due and falling due within 60 days	$700,000		
Due over 60 days	796,412		$1,496,412
Discounted Notes			1,786,236
Suspended Debt			54,109
Stocks			27,300
Office Balances			27,859
Due from Banks			372,480
Real Estate, viz.:			
Banking Houses and lots	84,648		
Taken for debt	27,176		$111,825
Cash, viz.: Notes of other Banks	125,441		
Gold and Silver	457,500	457,500	582,948
In Transitu	15,000		
Total	$472,500		$4,391,056
Capital Stock			$1,774,809
Due to Banks			59,763
Dividends unclaimed			7,731
Dividend declared this day, (5 ℔ cent.)			88,750
Profit and Loss			466,694
Contingent Interest			38,428
Individual Depositors			650,054
Circulation*			1,305,815
Total			$4,391,056
*Circulation	$1,305,815		
In Transitu	215,000		
Actual Circulation	$1,090,815		

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE, JULY 1.

	Jan. 1, 1856.	J'y 1, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1857.	J'y 1, 1857.
Notes disc'd	$1,128,488	$1,245,784	$1,259,950	$1,112,090
Dom. bills	1,306,775	896,490	1,361,793	482,308
Suspended debt	129,820	95,007	88,095	71,853
Real estate	137,514	153,313	129,377	193,128
Due from banks	1,061,844	1,232,014	824,730	1,113,135
Notes of other banks	90,882	69,917	94,853	60,418
Gold and silver	416,501	519,276	442,920	526,506
Total	$4,236,597	$4,211,463	$4,229,448	$3,540,756
Capital stock	$1,255,400	$1,255,400	$1,255,400	$1,255,400
Div'd this day	67,770	67,770	94,878	106,483
Div'ds unpaid	1,121	980	890	1,328
Bonus due State	7,500	....	7,500	7,500
Surplus profits	283,488	311,511	330,708	331,176
Suspense acc't	....	3,437	....	486
Due to banks	67,366	41,289	29,621	14,086
Due depositors	620,128	617,850	737,725	581,586
Circulation	1,868,229	1,813,136	1,792,724	1,140,549
Total	$4,236,597	$4,211,463	$4,229,448	$3,540,756

We hear that the Reading transfers will close on Tuesday next, July 21, to reopen the 4th of August, when the dividend is made payable.

We have been informed that the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company now receive the coupons of the Erie Railroad Company, and have reduced the freight charges to old rates.

The East River Savings Bank will pay, on the 20th, the usual interest dividend, at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. on all sums under $500, and 5 ℔ cent. on sums over $500.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $384,957; paid out, $218,602; and held at the close, $11,168,806.

The Boston *Post* says of the Money Market in that city:

In Boston, both "finance and business" are about as dull as possible. Both have dwindled away to almost nothing, comparatively speaking. Money has not changed much since our last. For a few very favorite names, we quote 8@9 ℔ cent. as the current rate, but 9@10 ℔ cent. is the street price for the best lines of business paper generally. The market is very quiet, but the quantity of first-class paper in the street is rather on the increase. Our banks are slowly gaining in specie, although the return to be published to-morrow, will show a smaller average holding than that of the week before. The current week will begin with a rising average.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes the Liverpool Cotton Market generally unchanged, though in some descriptions a slight advance had been obtained. The sales of the week were 58,600 bales, of which 7,500 were on speculation, and 6,000 for export. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters) the market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations. Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 8½d.; Middling Mobiles, 8d.; Fair Uplands, 8 5-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 568,400 bales, of which 494,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester, and the manufacturing districts generally, are unfavorable. An average business had been done, without quotable change in prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency; WHEAT firm, but dull, and CORN steady. The *Brokers' Circular* quotes CORN dull, at a decline of 6d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Red WHEAT 8s. 6d @9s. 6d.; White WHEAT, 9s. 6d. @10s.; Western Canal FLOUR, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 36s.@36s. 6d.; White, 39s. @40s. The weather had been favorable for the growing crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet but firm. India Mess, 150s. PORK dull. BACON quiet, and quotations barely maintained. LARD buoyant, and with a large speculative inquiry, all qualities slightly advanced—quoted at 66s.@68s. TALLOW was slightly lower—the Butchers' Association quote 59s. 6d.@60s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Broker's Circular* quotes ASHES steady at 44s.@45s. for both Pots and Pearls. ROSIN heavy. Common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 5d., (RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say 4s.@4s. 1d.;) Medium to fine, 5s.@16s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42s.@44s. on the spot, and 42s.@43s 6d. to arrive. In TAR and TURPENTINE there was nothing doing. RICE was firm; East India slightly higher. SUGAR dull and quotations nominal. MOLASSES was also quite nominal. COFFEE was quiet. TEA was in large speculative inquiry, and prices were considerably higher for all descriptions. Blacks had advanced 1d.@1½d. DYEWOODS were slow of sale, but prices were unaltered. Quercitron Bark, 14s.@16s. for Philadelphia, and 13s.@13s. 6d. for Baltimore. Olive OIL active, but quotations barely maintained; Gallipoli, 58s. Sperm OIL was offering at £90@£92. Linseed and Rape OILS were slow of sale at previous rates. Palm OIL was in good request at 44s.@46s. JUTE firm, but sales unimportant. WOOL closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to New-York were quoted, for Metals, 15s.; Chemicals, 17s. 6d.; Drygoods, 15s.@20s.; Crates, 6s. 6d.; Salt, 13s. 6d. Passengers were dull at £3 10s.@£3 15s. to New-York, and £4 10s. to Boston.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & SON report American Stocks dull, but the feeling was better.

United States 6s Bonds, 1868	105	@106½
Maryland 5s Bonds	87	@ 88
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	100	
Pennsylvania 5s	72½	@ 73½
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds, 1877	80	@ 81
Alabama 5s Bonds	81	@ 83
Virginia 6s, 1886	84	@ 85
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland)	102	@103
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	88	@ 89
Illinois Central 6s	86	@ 88
Illinois Central 6s, $20 paid ... prem.	15	@ 16
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	89	@ 91
New-York Central 7s	87	
New-York Central 6s	77	@ 79
Erie Railroad Convertibles	72	@ 74
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds	77	@ 79
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund	77	@ 79
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort	86	@ 88
The actual business of Thursday was:		
Michigan Central 8s, 1869		91
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort		87
New-York Central Railroad Sinking Fund		79

Messrs. BARING BROS. report business limited at previous rates.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote the London Money market active, with a good supply. The East India Company had slightly reduced their rates and bills to India, in order to stop the export of silver. Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money, for the opening, and 93¾@93⅞ for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £[illegible]. Messrs. BARINGS quote Bar Silver 5s. 1⅝d.; Eagles, 76s.; Dollars, 5s. 0⅝d.

London Markets.

[BARING'S CIRCULAR.]

There had been a considerable decline in some articles. WHEAT was dull and 1s. lower. White, [illegible]; Brown, [illegible]. SUGAR was quiet. COFFEE closed buoyant. IRON dull, and all qualities slightly declined—Rails and Bars, [illegible]. RICE closed buoyant—Bengal had advanced [illegible]. SPIRITS TURPENTINE was firm at [illegible]. Linseed OIL had slightly declined—sales at [illegible]. Nothing doing in Fish OILS. COTTON was unchanged. TEA was in improved demand. LEAD—average sales without quotable change.

Havre Market.

[For the week ending June [illegible] inclusive.]

COTTON was steady but quiet. Sales [illegible] bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 118f. BREADSTUFFS were firm. ASHES quiet. COFFEE buoyant. PROVISIONS very dull. LARD heavy and all qualities slightly lower. SUGAR quiet. WHALEBONE—Sales unimportant.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 15—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales [illegible] State at $6 50. WHEAT lower. Sales 15,000 bush., at $1 [illegible] for Chicago Spring, and $1 [illegible] for White Canadian—the latter [illegible]. Canal Freights—[illegible] for Corn, and 18c. for Wheat to New-York. Lake Imports unimportant. Canal Exports—4,300 bush Wheat.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 15—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR favors buyers. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $6 12@$6 37 for superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $[illegible] $7 for Extra do.; $6 75@$7 25 for Extra Ohio. WHEAT easier, with small sales Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible], and 15,000 bushels to arrive in a few days, [illegible]. CORN dull. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 73c. OATS unchanged. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 51½c.@[illegible]. WHISKY, 30c. FREIGHTS firm—Corn 8½c. to Albany, and [illegible] to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—10,000 bushels Wheat, to the interior; 20,000 bushels Corn, mostly to tide-water.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 15—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull, and quotations nominal. WHEAT inactive. CORN active. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Wheat or Flour; 20,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Wheat or Flour; 20,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 39; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Morris Canal, 53; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—E. W. Waterbury, [illegible] Miss J. E. Gilbert, E. W. Heath, lady, 2 children and nurse, George Farmer, D. D. Munroe, Dr. G. [illegible], Wilkins and child, Lawrence Mott, Miss E. G. [illegible], E. McWilliams, C. D. Stewart, Robert Hopkins, James H. Perry, John Bennett, Chas. Kipp, E. [illegible], Wm. Wheeler, James McDonald, W. H. Dougherty, Mrs. Mackey and daughter, H. B. Tennenbaum, Miss Owens, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Holbrook, E. H. Holbrook, 10 seamen, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Mrs. E. Minis, Noble Peck and lady, Miss Ella Atkins, Miss Margaret Banan, J. B. Hoxsie and lady, M. Benjamin, Mr. Lasere, W. D. Lee, Mr. Derben, Mr. Gavey and friend, Geo. De Ford, A. Ames, Miss G. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge, infant and nurse, P. Dodge, B. Smith, Charles Mathews, H. Borchert, Jas. Onward, L. C. Catlin, Wm. Ast, A. D. Remsen, Mrs. S. Allibone, John A. Ketchum, and 16 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America from Liverpool—Frank Hodgkinson and lady, Mrs. Field, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Stevens and female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Wynn, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and infant, Miss Theresa Reilly, Miss Louisa Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Pickard, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss de Sparks and female servant, Miss Whitney, Rev. Thos. Tuttle, Rev. J. H. Robinson, Miss Johanna Hurlong, Master John Johnston, Messrs. Warre Donaldson, Field and son, Lancaster, Mactarish, Preuss, Elliott, Mortimer, Manuel, Fox, Martinez, Findlay, Muir, Corning, Dunn, Reed, Cooper, Levy, Earle, Chandler, Casey, Russell, Carnwell, Robinson, Plumpton, Dale, Waterman, Mealy, Millward, Gordon, Mudge, Teal, Williams, Smith and son, Weatherhead, Reimer.

In steamship Queen of the South, from Bremen and Cowes—R. Lederer, G. W. Hamilton, F. Ulrich, E. Hecker, H. Hartman, F. Hartman, L. Brush, A. V. Graben, A. Westerkamp, L. Friedman, J. Frank, F. Klein, E. Kupper, J. Sauterbach, F. Ancerman, M. Lamer, E. Kohn, C. Goldman, J. Lederer, J. Chen, E. Chen, H. Chen, F. Heinrichsen, C. Lehrs, D. G. Leal, M. and J. Lesmtte, A. Gott, H. Stevenson, L. Stevenson, H. Sevenson, A. Stevenson, M. Stevenson, J. Repsone, A. Zuimover, Mr. Ballard, E. Harris, H. Harris, S. Harris, M. Grimes, P. Willis, G. Chamberlain, E. W. Lane, H. Banister, G. Banister, E. Banister, A. Banister, H. Banister, J. Banister, J. Banister, J. Jones.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—Dr. Castro de Villaros and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 47	Sun sets	7 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants; Constitution, (Belg.) Pouglin, Antwerp, F. Bech & Kunhardt; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Co.

Bark Mercy Ellen, Mohiman, Malaga, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners Whirlwind, Chase, Alexandria, Woodruff & Robinson; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; ship Carpenter, Burrows, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Louisa, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; May Queen, (Br.) Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Sloops Phoenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, J. S. Edwards; Excel, Cobb, Providence, J. E. Edwards.

Propellers Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Queen of the South, (Br., screw,) Bird, Bremen and Cowes June 24, via Halifax July 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand.

Ship Anna Lange, (Brem.) Raschen, Bremen June 11, in ballast, with 494 passengers to H. Koop. Had a pilot on board 4 days.

Bark Celia, (Br.) Christ, Mayaguez, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hamilton Bros. [illegible]

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo June 30, with coffee, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Passed, bound in, an American brigantine and schooner. July 12, lat. 36 40, [illegible] one of the Savannah or Charleston steamers, bound S., with some vessel in tow. The I. has been 5 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with calms.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz June 22, with specie, skins, &c., to Hargous Bros.

Brig Standard, (Br., of Windsor,) Allen, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf. Sld. in co. with schr. Persis, Smith, for New-York.

Brig D. D. Deane, (of Brewer, Me.) Warren, Remedios June 26, with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Pilot Fish, (of Boston,) Heard, Gonaives [illegible], with logwood to E. Hableht & Co.

Schr. Woodbine, Allen, Bay Port, Fla., 13 ds., with cedar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ringgold, Williams, from wreck of ship New-Hampshire, ashore at Jones' Beach, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Glide, ——, with mdse. from wreck of ship Samuel Willets, ashore near Squan, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Love, Eastport 5 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Taylor, Smith, Georgia 12 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Flora King, King, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Watchman, Farnham, Franklin 10 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, and Cape May with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Steamer Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

WIND—South.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Murray, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk. Ship Addison Gilbert, Paine, St. John, N. B. Barks Zephyr, Thompson, Gibraltar; Jane Daggett, Glasgow, and others.

Below.

Bremen ship Hermine, from Bremen May 20, with passengers.

Ship Cordelia, Bishop, Liverpool—(By pilot boat A. R. Nelson.)

Ship American Congress, Mather, London.

Bark L. B. Carver, 42 days from Cronstadt.—(By pilot boat Washington.)

Memoranda.

The ship Gosport, previously reported ashore near Cape Henry, is working out of her bed, and the prospects are favorable for getting her off. A steam pump has been sent to her assistance.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—June 20, Donau, at Hamburg; Elise, at Bremen; 18th, Emma Matilda, Revere, ——; 23d, Gerhard, off Scilly; 27th Howard, at Hamburg. Off Scilly, 28th, Kate Wheeler, for Helvoet; 29th, Nordstyeren at Copenhagen; 28th, Roger A. Heard, at Scheldt; 30th, St. Nicholas, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—June 25, Sir Isaac Newton, off Scilly; 27th, Walton, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Boston—June 22, Allensmore, at Pentland Frith; 27th, Emanuel, at Shields; 29th, Molly Stark, at Queenstown; 28th, Naiad Queen, at Genoa; Nevada, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—June 29th, Blucher, at Bremen; 18th, Clarence, at Gibraltar; 29th, Columbia, at Bremen.

Arrived from Charleston—June 29, Agnes, at Deal; 28th, Wm. Pirrie, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 29, Adams, at Bordeaux; Adolphine, at Deal; Chas. D. Merwin, at Helvoet; Crest of the Wave, at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—June 20, Carlo Alberto, from Genoa; 28th, Diana, from Hamburg; July 1, Endymion, from Deal; Henry Clay, from do.; 3d, steamer Dee, from do.; June 26, M. R. Harriman, from Rochelle; Mendi, do.; 27th, Tremont, from Bordeaux; 29th, Try, from Bristol.

Sailed for Boston—June 27, Urania, from Bordeaux.

Spoken, &c.

July 7, lat. 39 20, lon. 71 45, schr. Joseph Parington, of New-London.

July 7, off Cape Hatteras, schr. Eclipse, hence for Charleston.

July 14, lat. 39 35, lon. 74 20, bark Wildfire, hence for Vera Cruz.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, June 30, barks Clara E. Sutil, Standish, for New-York, sar. 24th; Irma, Nobre, from Philadelphia, arr. 26th; brig Paulina, Lawrence, from Curacoa for New-York, wtg. cargo; schr. Maumee, Perry, do. do., 16 ds. up the Lake.

At Nuevitas, June 26, brigs Palestine, for New-York in 4 ds.; Edinburg, do. in 3 ds.